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TRADE IN KOSHER MEATS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

Meat from Practically All Cattle Locally Slaughtered in New York City Enters Kosher Markets.

Few people not directly engaged in the business of handling fresh meats in some of the larger cities have any adequate idea of the relative importance of the kosher meat trade in such centers. It might be explained briefly that "kosher" is a Hebrew word meaning clean or, more precisely, ceremonially clean according to Jewish law. The opposite of kosher is "trefi," meaning unclean.

During 1920 there were slaughtered in greater New York, in round numbers, 438,000 cattle, 517,000 calves and 1,290,400 sheep and lambs. Of these approximately 98% of the cattle, 90% of the calves, and 15% of the sheep and lambs were slaughtered and dressed in accordance with the Hebrew regulations and were thereby transformed into kosher meats. If in connection with the above there is taken into account the fact that between 50 and 55 per cent of the meat consumed in New York City is slaughtered locally the importance of kosher meats becomes apparent.

New York Largest Consuming City.

While considerable numbers of live stock are koshered in almost every city of any considerable size the trade naturally reaches its greatest volume in the great centers of population like New York, Jersey City, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. New York City with its Jewish population of approximately 1,500,000 is the largest kosher meat market in the United States and possibly in the world.

The fact that the kosher trade uses only the fore quarters accounts to a considerable extent for the large number of animals required to supply that class of trade. The hind quarters are always sold to the Gentile trade. In New York City and Philadelphia the ribs are sold to Gentiles in addition to the hind quarters. This leaves only the chucks and plates for the kosher trade, which represents about 43% of the carcass weight. This is probably done for purely business reasons, as the rib is wholly acceptable from a religious standpoint and in most cities is used by the kosher trade along with the rest of the fore quarter.

The kosher trade is confined almost exclusively to heavy, fat animals, and for that reason kosher slaughter produces a tonnage of meat per given number of animals, much

(Concluded on page 197, column 3.)

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

Apprehension over the possibility of a strike by packing-house employees caused extra liberal receipts during the first part of the week under review and prices on most classes of live stock declined. The fresh meat trade witnessed sharp declines in beef and pork prices (p. 194).

The trend of grain prices was lower. The demand for cash wheat was greater than terminal receipts and elevator stocks were drawn upon. Export sales were large during the week (p. 205).

Changes in fruit and vegetable prices were mostly downward. Potatoes lost most of recent gains. Car-lot shipments decreased (p. 200).

Butter prices registered further severe declines, arrivals of Danish stock being held mostly accountable for the slump. Cheese markets lost the advances made during recent weeks (p. 198).

Hay markets strengthened under curtailed receipts. Desirable hay was reported scarce. An almost total lack of demand from country dealers featured the week's feed market. Prices for the most part declined (p. 204).

Continued mild weather has resulted in much activity in the seed markets with rising prices. White clover prices especially took an upward turn (p. 202).

Cotton prices changed but little. Spot sales showed an increase. Average Middling on March 19 closed at 11.05 cents (p. 207).

MOVEMENT OF MILLET, SORGO, AND SUDAN GRASS SEED SLOW.

Prices Paid Growers Much Lower Than Last Year—Much Seed Still Remains Unthrashed.

Low prices for millet, sorgo, and Sudan grass seed and high freight rates have retarded the movement from growers and country shippers to large jobbers, according to data obtained by the U. S. Bureau of Markets. Up to Jan. 20, 1921, less than one-third of the surplus 1920 crop of millet and Sudan grass, and less than one-fifth of the sorgo crop had been shipped from country points in the leading production centers. In general the movement of these seeds has been more belated than the 1919 crop movement, which was retarded by railroad embargoes and a shortage of cars.

The prices paid to growers for the 1920 crop seed were much lower than those paid for the preceding crop. The average prices per 100 lbs. for the 1920 and 1919 crops, respectively, in the principal producing sections were as follows: Golden millet, $1.50 and $2.70; common millet, $1.40 and $2.40; Siberian millet, $1 and $2.10; broomcorn millet, $1 and $2.15; amber sorgo, 95¢

(Concluded on page 203, column 1.)

FRENCH WHEAT CONSUMPTION ON PREWAR BASIS.

Statistics Tell Story of Nation's Reaction from Heavy Curtailment of Wheat Acreage During War.

The wheat crop and grain import figures of France tell something of the struggle which that country is undergoing in its efforts to get back to prewar agricultural conditions.

Until 1910 France ranked as the third wheat-producing country of the world, with a crop of 325,000,000 to 360,000,000 bus. In 1910 India took third place and has maintained it, except in an occasional short-crop year.

France also held third place in the per capita consumption of wheat before the war, with only Canada and Belgium leading. The large annual wheat crop did not quite suffice for bread and seed, so France imported some 8,000,000 bus. in excess of exports during good crop years and considerably more in short crop years. Gross imports of wheat were 30,000,000 to 100,000,000 bus. However, exports of flour were large.

Had Largest Yield Per Acre.

France easily held the record among the large producers for the average yield of wheat per acre. In an average year, the yield per acre for the entire country was 20 bus. The average has been as high as 22.6 bus.; an average of 18 bus. was regarded as low France has fewer short crops than any other large producing country.

But perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the country's record as a wheat grower is that from about 1893 to 1903 the wheat acreage steadily decreased while at the same time the crop increased. During the 30-year period prior to 1903, France "saved" nearly 1,000,000 acres, yet produced more wheat on the reduced acreage than on the larger area. One of the country's largest crops was grown on 16,150,000 acres; that acreage was under the average for the 10 or 15 years before the war.

Acreage figures for the war years are not available, but the official estimates of the wheat crop show how hard the agriculture of France was hit by the war. In 1915 the crop dropped to 255,000,000 bus., 100,000,000 bus. below a full crop. In 1916 40,000,000 more were lost, making the total 215,000,000 bus. for that year. Then, in 1917, the depths of agricultural disaster were reached, for the total yield of wheat was but 145,000,000 bus., which was a loss of 200,000,000 bus. from a full crop. The imports for that crop year were but 67,-

(Concluded on page 205, column 3.)

Live Stock and Meats

PRICES DRIVEN DOWNWARD UNDER EXTRA LIBERAL RECEIPTS.

Apprehension of Strike Causes Heavy Shipments—Light Hog Values Hold Up Best.

The price pendulum swung rather violently in the live-stock trade during the week ending Mar. 19. Apprehensive of a strike of packing-house employees following a readjustment of wages and hours of labor by packers, the country forwarded more cattle, hogs, and sheep to market centers during the first half of the week than could be absorbed under the circumstances without damage to the price list.

The declines, subsequently, had the effect of curtailing marketings and some recovery occurred. This was especially pronounced in the trade of light hogs. Despite this, net declines for the week were recorded on most classes of cattle, lambs, and heavy hogs.

The close of the week found the market still in an uncertain mood because of the dispute between packers and their employees and the trade counselling prospective shippers to load cautiously and sparingly until the situation clarifies.

The week's receipts at 10 large markets were approximately 179,000 cattle, 461,400 hogs, and 263,300 sheep, compared with 172,100 cattle, 518,500 hogs, and 223,900 sheep the week previous and 187,200 cattle, 609,700 hogs, and 173,800 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Beef Steer Prices Lower.

Cattle.—Beef steers worked mostly 50¢ to 75¢ lower at points under review, with Omaha reporting them as much as $1 lower in extreme cases. Heavy bullocks were affected most while the demand for choice light and handyweight steers averaging from 1,200 lbs. down held up fairly well. The lower-priced grades also held up relatively well, largely because of country competition.

A top of $10.75 was scored at Chicago early in the week, near-prime, heavy bullocks reaching the price. However, later in the week $10.25 was the top on steers weighing over 1,200 lbs., while light weights of choice quality made $10.50. No cattle passed $10 at Kansas City or Omaha and the top at East St. Louis was $9.90. The bulk of beef steers at Chicago sold within a range of $8.75 to $10 and few sales of steers good enough to produce carcass beef were below $7.75 at any of the markets.

If the comparative scarcity of finished steers which is believed to exist in the country should prove an actuality, a widening of the price range may be expected soon. The crop of grass steers from southern Texas has started to move, a few having arrived at Kansas City last week. The Texas crop is known to be comparatively short this year, but grass is reported plentiful, and as practically no contracts have been made for Kansas pastures, the movement from Texas direct to market may reach fair dimensions and be earlier than would normally be the case. Colorado pulp-fed cattle continue to arrive at the Missouri River markets in liberal numbers. Kansas City reported sales at $8.50 to $9.25.

A slowing down of country demand for stocker and feeder cattle was felt at all markets but price reductions were not so marked as on fat animals. Chicago had a number of country orders for choice meaty steers suitable for a short feed, and one load of Missouri Herefords went from that market to an Indiana feeder at $10.25. These steers were of such quality and condition that packer buyers were willing to pay close to the price obtained. However, the bulk of stocker and feeder steers leaving Chicago sold within a range of $7.75 to $9. An unusually open spring accompanied by the promise of excellent pasture with an abundance of cheap feed has helped to broaden investment demand in stockers and feeders.

The supply of veal calves was liberal, as might be expected at this season of the year, and with a comparatively slow demand declines of 50 cents to $1 were effected at the points under review.

Butcher cows and heifers shared the general decline, although not to so great an extent as steers. Weakness was most apparent on good and choice heavy cows, due partly to a slowing down of kosher demand. Choice light heifers were in relatively good demand at all points, and these with the lower-priced cows showed the smallest decline at most points.

Country competition for stock cows and heifers was a sustaining influence in the market for the cheaper grades, including many light-fleshed young cows, which often have to sell to killers as cutters. Canners were scarce at all points and met a narrow outlet.

The supply of bulls was comparatively light. Chicago bolognas were in fair demand and held about steady, but heavy bulls were slow sellers. The general trend of bull prices at Missouri River markets was downward.

Light Hog Prices Hold Up.

Hogs.—The packing-house labor situation and its effect on the marketward movement of supplies was the dominating influence in the hog trade during the week under review. Prices fluctuated violently from day to day, severe declines being enforced on Tuesday, Wednesday, and the early market on Thursday. Light hog prices, however, rebounded sharply before the week end.

Pending a settlement of the wage controversy, and claiming inability to profitably vend pork products at live-hog prices

(Concluded on page 197, column 1.)

BEEF AND PORK REGISTER SHARP DECLINES DURING WEEK.

Veal and Mutton Also Sell Lower—Choice Veal Holds Steady—Markets Slumpy.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Following last week's firm closing and Monday's uneven advances, generally slumpy conditions prevailed at all eastern markets during the week ending Mar. 19. Beef and pork showed the greatest weakness. With the exception of sharp declines on pork, the Chicago market was steady to firm, beef advancing 50¢ to $1.

Beef.—At eastern markets all grades of beef advanced on Monday $1 above the previous Friday. A marked decrease in demand for the cheaper wholesale cuts without a corresponding increase in demand for hinds and ribs resulted in general weakness and prices declined rapidly. By midweek all of Monday's advance was lost and additional declines were recorded on each succeeding day. Boston closed $1.50 below a week ago, with New York and Philadelphia 50¢ to $1 lower. Conditions at Chicago were just the reverse. All grades advanced $1, with the closing market steady to firm. Heavy steers were slow sellers and most of them were sold in cuts. The demand for bulls was uneven. Eastern markets declined 50¢ to $1, while Chicago remained steady. Barring slight weakness at Boston late in the week, kosher beef prices held about steady.

Choice Veal in Demand.

Veal.—Receipts of choice veal were not equal to the demand, and prices showed an upward trend. All lower grades were weak and lower at eastern markets, with conditions at Chicago practically steady. Closing prices at New York and Philadelphia were $2 below one week ago.

Lamb.—The bulk of lamb receipts were heavy weights for which there was an indifferent demand. Light weights held Monday's advances at eastern markets and later in the week scored slight gains at some points. The tendency on the heavier averages was downward during the remainder of the week. Eastern markets closed $1 to $2 higher than a week ago and Chicago $1 higher on the choice grade, and steady on all others.

Mutton.—The demand for mutton was unusually slow and barring Chicago, where

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING MAR. 19.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	245	$10.61	231	$10.21	240	$9.58	241	$9.53	238	$9.95	271	$9.59	271	$9.59	241	$10.34	247	$14.94
E. St. Louis	196	10.91	214	10.49	202	10.38	225	9.75	183	10.80	195	10.77	204	10.40	200	10.70	202	15.78
Kansas City	233	10.44	230	10.06	237	9.28	232	9.18	216	9.42	249	9.45	233	9.82	237	10.03	228	15.16
Omaha	242	10.11	252	9.98	253	9.29	255	9.04	258	9.45	246	9.74	251	9.53	251	9.77	250	14.31
S. St. Paul	222	10.30	230	10.06	231	9.38	235	9.23	243	9.34	246	9.40	231	9.66	227	10.21	....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Mar. 19.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	73,803	22,712	51,091	137,015	37,878	99,137	106,567	37,984	68,583
East St. Louis	15,791	5,661	7,075	54,335	29,826	24,810	5,858	598	2,969
Indianapolis	9,957	5,184	4,631	34,946	19,324	16,049	825	502	306
Kansas City	43,329	20,318	23,190	50,490	15,485	34,592	37,225	7,002	34,144
Omaha	30,151	11,045	19,106	50,779	15,506	25,273	44,788	7,465	37,323
St. Joseph [1]	12,193	3,323	7,318	24,632	3,667	20,338	25,120	8,315	15,169
St. Paul	22,647	8,137	12,275	48,326	10,633	38,815	2,922	824	2,046
Sioux City	15,835	7,682	6,557	30,790	15,191	15,676	3,477	14	3,252
Wichita [1]	6,549	3,667	1,596	8,650	204	8,208	15	.....	11
Total	**230,255**	**87,729**	**132,839**	**439,963**	**147,714**	**282,898**	**226,797**	**62,704**	**163,803**
Previous week [2]	225,232	78,266	136,220	516,692	180,394	338,725	210,521	61,032	146,560

[1] Week ending Friday, Mar. 18. [2] Including Oklahoma City.

prices held steady, the tendency was sharply downward. Boston was the weakest spot, a decline of $2 being recorded at that point. Other eastern markets were $1 off at the close.

Pork.—Monday's sharp and uneven advances were held for one day only. Sharp daily declines followed, and closing prices were back to the low level of the previous week, and slightly lower at Chicago. Although supplies were practically normal there was some accumulation after midweek, This resulted in a liberal movement to the freezers. New York closed steady at the decline. Other markets were dull and weak.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Mar. 18.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	7,106	.....	2,889
East St. Louis	2,453	1,383	295
Fort Worth	2,388	3,389	25
Indianapolis	548	131	.....
Kansas City	13,670	4,845	1,497
Omaha	6,838	111	940
St. Joseph	1,645	125	289
St. Paul	5,040	4,501	120
Sioux City	4,385	883	14
Wichita	3,424	177	.....
Total	**47,497**	**15,545**	**6,069**
Previous week [1]	45,514	12,418	6,948
Same week last year [1]	43,929	15,350	15,668
State destination:			
Delaware	.....	.....	200
Illinois	5,564	3,142	126
Indiana	1,422	131	.....
Iowa	8,031	4,187	110
Kansas	10,952	1,863	734
Kentucky	883	.....	121
Louisiana	62	.....	.....
Maryland	107	.....	.....
Michigan	432	249	1,897
Minnesota	1,419	1,325	2
Mississippi	23	.....	.....
Missouri	6,427	3,274	1,052
Montana	25	.....	.....
Nebraska	4,904	137	940
New York	23	203	.....
North Dakota	33	.....	.....
Ohio	1,699	.....	299
Oklahoma	629	744	.....
Pennsylvania	204	160	.....
South Dakota	772	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....	255
Texas	1,968	.....	25
Virginia	508	.....	.....
West Virginia	245	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,165	130	118
Cuba	.....	.....	190
Total	47,497	15,545	6,069

[1] Including Oklahoma City.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	Mar. 18.	Mar. 11.	Feb. 18.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$24.00-26.50	$24.50-26.50	$25.00-26.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	27.50-28.50	27.50-28.50	27.00-28.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	15.50-18.50	14.75-18.00	15.50-19.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	26.50-29.50	26.00-29.50	27.00-29.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	41.00-43.00	42.00-43.50	40.00-43.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	16.50-18.00	16.00-16.50	16.25-17.50
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	13.25-14.50	13.00-13.50	13.75-14.50
Purelard, tierces	13.25-15.25	14.50-15.00	13.75-14.75
Compound lard, tierces	10.00-11.00	10.75-11.75	11.00-11.75

Banana Trade with Tabasco, Mexico, Revived.

An increased production of bananas in Frontera, Tabasco, Mexico, is reported by the American consul there. While in 1918 no stems were exported to the United States, the year 1919 witnessed the reopening of this trade with the exportation of about 200,000 stems and 1920 exports amounted to 740,000 stems.

LIVE-STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, MAR. 22.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$11.25	$11.75	$10.75	$10.30	$10.75
Bulk of sales	8.65-10.75	10.25-11.50	9.75-10.60	9.25-10.00	9.00-10.25
Heavy (250 lbs. up) medium-choice	8.75-9.35	9.75-10.75	9.00-10.00	9.25-9.60	8.50-9.50
Medium (200-250 lbs. up), common-choice	9.00-10.50	10.25-11.00	9.90-10.60	9.40-10.00	9.00-10.25
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	10.00-10.90	10.75-11.35	10.00-10.60	9.75-10.25	10.00-10.75
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	10.00-10.90	11.00-11.40	10.00-10.75	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.75-8.65	8.25-8.75	8.25-8.75	8.00-8.50	8.25-8.50
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	7.50-7.75	7.75-8.25	7.75-8.25	7.25-8.00	8.00-8.25
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.75-11.00	9.25-11.50	10.75-11.50	.....	11.00-11.50
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.50-10.75	9.00-11.50	9.00-10.00	11.00-11.50
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	9.90-10.65	10.00-10.25	9.80-10.35	9.50-10.25	.....
Good	9.25-9.90	9.25-9.75	9.15-9.80	8.75-9.50	8.75-9.25
Medium	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.00	8.70-9.15	8.25-8.75	7.75-8.75
Common	8.00-8.50	7.75-8.50	8.00-8.70	7.25-8.25	7.00-7.75
Light weights (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	10.00-10.65	9.75-10.25	9.65-10.15	9.50-10.25	.....
Good	9.25-10.00	9.00-9.50	9.00-9.65	8.75-9.50	8.75-9.25
Medium	8.40-9.25	8.25-8.75	8.50-9.00	8.00-8.75	7.75-8.75
Common	7.50-8.40	7.25-8.00	7.50-8.50	7.00-8.00	6.75-7.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	5.50-9.25	6.50-10.00	5.50-8.90	5.50-8.75	5.00-8.25
Cows, common-choice	5.00-8.00	5.25-7.50	5.25-7.50	5.00-8.00	4.50-7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.75-7.00	4.75-6.50	4.50-6.25	4.25-7.00	4.00-6.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.75-5.00	2.50-5.75	2.50-5.25	3.00-5.00	2.50-4.00
Canner steers	3.50-5.00	3.50-5.00	3.00-4.75	3.50-5.00	3.50-4.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	9.00-12.00	8.00-12.00	8.00-10.00	8.50-9.50	6.00-8.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.50-8.50	5.00-10.00	4.50-8.50	5.00-8.50	4.00-7.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	8.00-9.50	7.50-8.75	7.75-9.25	7.50-9.00	6.50-8.75
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	7.75-9.00	7.25-8.50	7.25-9.15	7.25-8.75	6.25-8.25
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	6.50-8.50	5.25-8.25	6.00-8.75	6.00-8.25	5.50-8.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.50-6.50	4.00-6.75	4.00-6.90	4.00-7.25	3.50-6.00
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	6.50-7.00	6.75-7.75	6.50-8.25	.....
Common and medium	.....	5.50-6.25	4.25-6.75	5.00-6.50	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.75-10.75	9.25-10.75	8.25-10.00	9.00-10.25	7.75-10.00
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	7.75-10.50	7.75-9.50	7.50-9.65	7.85-9.75	.....
Culls and common	7.00-8.50	5.50-7.75	5.50-7.75	6.25-7.50	5.50-7.25
Feeder lambs	7.25-9.25	.....	6.75-8.50	7.50-8.75	6.00-8.25
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	7.50-9.00	6.00-8.25	6.25-8.25	6.50-8.00	6.50-8.25
Wethers, medium-prime	6.00-7.25	.....	5.00-6.50	5.25-6.50	5.25-6.50
Ewes:					
Medium-good and choice	4.75-6.50	5.00-6.00	4.75-6.00	5.00-5.85	4.00-6.00
Culls and common	2.00-4.50	2.00-4.50	2.50-4.50	2.00-4.75	1.50-3.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS TUESDAY, MAR. 22.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Mar. 22.	Mar. 15.	Feb. 21.[1]	Mar. 22.	Mar. 15.	Feb. 21.[1]
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$19.00-20.00	$19.00-20.00	$16.00-17.00	.....	.....	.....
Good	17.00-18.50	17.00-18.50	13.00-15.00	$17.00-18.00	$18.00-19.00	$15.00-16.00
Medium	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	11.00-12.00	16.00-16.50	17.00-17.50	14.00-15.00
Common	12.50-13.50	12.50-13.50	10.00-11.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-16.50	13.00-14.00
Cows—						
Good	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	11.00-12.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	12.00-13.00
Medium	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	10.00-11.00	13.50-14.00	14.00-15.00	11.00-12.00
Common	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	9.00-10.00	.....	.....	.....
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00-13.00	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	10.50-11.00	11.00-12.00	9.00-9.50
Common	10.50-11.50	10.00-11.00	8.75-9.50	9.50-10.50	11.00-11.50	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	21.00-23.00	21.00-23.00	17.00-18.00	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	21.00-22.00
Good	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	15.00-16.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	19.00-20.00
Medium	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	14.00-15.00	18.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00
Common	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	12.00-13.00	.....	.....	.....
Mutton—						
Good	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	9.00-10.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00
Medium	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	8.00-9.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.00
Common	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	7.00-8.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-19.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00
Good	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00
Medium	16.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-18.00	16.00-17.00
Common	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-16.00	15.00-16.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	26.00-29.00	27.00-28.00	22.00-23.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-26.00	21.00-23.00
10-12 lbs. average	25.00-27.00	26.00-27.00	20.00-21.00	22.00-23.00	23.00-24.00	20.00-21.00
12-14 lbs. average	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	18.00-19.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	19.00-20.00
14-16 lbs. average	20.00-21.00	22.00-23.00	17.00-18.00	19.00-20.00	21.00-22.00	18.00-19.00
16 lbs. and over	18.00-19.00	20.00-21.00	15.00-16.00	18.00-19.00	19.00-21.00	16.00-17.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	17.00-18.00	15.00-17.00	13.00-14.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-16.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	21.00-23.00	23.00-24.00	.....
Boston style	18.00-20.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-19.00	17.50-19.00	17.00-18.00

[1] As Tuesday, Feb. 22, was a holiday, Monday's prices are given in the above tables.

TOTAL STOCKS OF FROZEN MEATS ABOVE 5-YEAR AVERAGE.

Poultry Holdings Less than a Year Ago—More Apples Held—Butter Stocks Larger.

The total stocks of frozen meats in cold storage on Mar. 1 were considerably larger than the stocks held on Mar. 1, 1920, being 68,000,000 lbs. above the average holdings on Mar. 1 for the last five years.

The largest increases in holdings were noted in frozen pork and frozen lamb and mutton. Frozen pork stocks were 77,000,000 lbs. more than on Mar. 1 last year and almost double the five-year average. Holdings of frozen lamb and mutton, consisting mostly of imported stocks, were 59,679,000 lbs. compared with 5,781,000 lbs. on Mar. 1, 1920. During the month of February, however, 18,400,000 lbs. of lamb and mutton were moved out of storage. This amount is practically three times the average Mar. 1 stocks and to a great extent represents stocks of Australian and New Zealand origin.

The stocks of frozen beef on Mar. 1 were 100,000,000 lbs. under holdings on the same date last year and 46,000,000 lbs. less than the five-year average. In fact, the beef holdings as reported are the smallest for Mar. 1 since the U. S. Bureau of Markets began the cold-storage reports in 1916.

Smaller Cured Meat Holdings.

Total cured meat holdings on Mar. 1 were 154,000,000 lbs. less than last year and 106,000,000 lbs. below the average holdings of the last five years. Cured beef stocks were about normal. Stocks of dry salt pork were 149,000,000 lbs. under those of 1920 and were the smallest since 1916. Holdings of pickled pork were practically on a prewar basis.

The quantities of meats frozen and placed in cure during February were 28,000,000 lbs. greater than during February, 1920, but were 163,000,000 lbs. less than during the same period in 1919. Lard production during February was very heavy, amounting to 134,000,000 lbs. compared with 99,000,000 lbs. in 1920. The movement of lard into trade channels was correspondingly heavy, the delivery of stocks amounting to 26,000,000 lbs. more than in February, 1920.

Frozen Poultry Stocks Smaller.

Stocks of frozen poultry were 3,000,000 lbs. under those of last year and 34,000,000 lbs. under Mar. 1, 1919. The movement of frozen poultry into trade channels is proceeding very slowly.

The stocks of barreled apples were considerably larger than on the same date last year, but the boxed apple holdings were smaller. This appears to be resulting in a more rapid movement of barreled apples than of boxed apples.

The stocks of creamery butter were 4,000,000 lbs. more than were held on the same date last year and 7,000,000 lbs. more than the average Mar. 1 stocks for the preceding five years. The movement appears to be somewhat slow as the net decrease during February was 1,000,000 lbs. less than during the same month last year. American cheese is also moving very slowly. The stocks are approximately half of the quantity held on Mar. 1, 1920, and 5,000,000 lbs. under the five-year average. The net decrease in stocks during February was 2,000,000 lbs. less than during February, 1920.

Frozen eggs show a normal decrease in stocks, but the holdings still in storage amount to almost a year's supply.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Holdings on Mar. 1.

Commodity.	1921	1920	1919	Feb., 1921.	Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1919.
APPLES.						
Barrels	2,004,839	1,384,710	961,633	3,016,100	2,091,783	1,703,672
Boxes	4,822,202	5,330,785	2,430,823	6,265,664	7,296,332	4,204,628
BUTTER (pounds).						
Creamery	26,773,397	22,567,606	24,191,417	41,485,855	38,359,248	36,776,517
Packing stock	2,571,090	1,471,604	1,340,139	2,846,940	1,519,938	1,196,449
CHEESE (pounds).						
American	17,434,880	34,039,467	9,837,011	25,000,396	43,631,335	15,485,519
Swiss, including block	2,923,763	2,629,044	2,604,129	3,675,160	2,981,620	2,848,173
Brick and Munster	1,185,645	801,701	982,846	1,492,101	1,018,471	1,323,162
Limburger	676,158	592,288	922,499	791,094	679,963	931,733
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	3,258,025	2,041,468	1,963,788	3,723,203	2,433,408	2,279,525
Cream and Neufchatel	57,063	157,660	91,661	99,148	161,308	88,637
All other varieties	4,743,189	3,394,532	2,205,982	5,425,811	3,509,932	2,791,471
EGGS.						
Cases	36,817	28,849	26,285	43,440	342,140	130,009
Frozen (pounds)	22,320,638	13,836,260	6,930,679	24,926,881	16,393,682	7,760,281
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).						
Broilers	10,389,734	6,868,180	14,230,405	11,496,268	8,404,544	15,022,972
Roasters	22,266,584	27,682,589	30,455,491	23,817,419	32,051,307	33,203,799
Fowls	14,375,480	18,383,986	28,067,711	15,598,373	23,110,066	30,698,413
Turkeys	6,359,368	5,690,815	10,116,656	6,406,899	6,030,341	10,605,936
Miscellaneous varieties	21,732,983	19,795,046	26,756,927	23,777,095	22,656,451	30,144,075
MEATS (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	121,123,551	223,144,880	265,293,467	119,965,084	252,036,946	294,513,641
Pork, frozen	209,233,132	132,094,791	128,897,380	150,594,185	106,677,241	104,708,446
Lamb and mutton, frozen	59,678,721	5,780,690	8,012,945	78,081,704	7,786,680	11,359,894
Beef, cured	12,540,939	22,756,868	31,245,928	11,534,723	19,663,466	35,809,941
Beef, in process of cure [1]	11,241,234	14,244,780	.....	11,391,448	17,051,716	.....
Pork, dry salt, cured [1]	137,501,061	254,801,705	435,661,016	103,590,202	158,475,314	471,746,878
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure [1]	115,294,697	147,427,717	.....	99,319,165	174,372,490	.....
Pork, pickled, cured [1]	148,866,563	161,389,027	435,197,393	122,768,270	118,968,293	392,259,959
Pork, pickled, in process of cure [1]	228,597,156	207,636,748	.....	193,559,871	218,269,931	.....
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	94,684,414	109,451,665	132,070,407	85,253,796	113,228,417	141,913,605
Lard	117,337,826	111,974,660	125,409,603	83,549,253	97,648,996	138,332,989

[1] Prior to Feb. 1, 1920, figures for cured meats were combined with those for meats still in process of cure.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During Month.

Variety.	Feb., 1921.	Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1919.	Jan., 1921.	Jan., 1920.	Jan., 1919.
Beef, frozen	11,731,717	13,995,360	61,991,136	12,664,996	23,593,335	63,743,038
Pork, frozen	76,458,863	49,452,651	49,478,419	83,054,538	74,500,577	66,371,424
Lamb and mutton, frozen	811,362	901,973	1,264,746	1,457,845	1,116,871	1,736,378
Beef, cured	6,489,820	9,981,792	14,816,400	7,258,560	9,163,465	19,936,142
Pork, dry salt	103,768,161	121,353,649	243,795,494	116,902,932	205,572,474	319,277,781
Pork, pickled	154,109,526	129,446,309	145,409,122	162,926,624	193,397,654	175,355,426
Lard produced	134,313,749	98,628,664	103,978,402	149,970,988	149,916,596	129,160,068

Holdings by Sections, Mar. 1.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central East.	North Central West.	South Central.	Western North.	Western South.
APPLES.								
Barrels	80,192	961,696	375,822	378,979	154,428	53,722	.....	.....
Boxes	89,604	1,010,174	108,073	643,900	531,849	321,126	1,241,688	875,788
BUTTER (pounds).								
Creamery	5,912,861	10,515,589	617,448	6,885,755	1,593,412	348,720	231,629	667,983
Packing stock	861	102,096	408,790	1,174,029	711,930	123,437	4,767	45,180
CHEESE (pounds).								
American	2,940,129	4,845,179	214,404	6,483,683	740,795	433,651	69,297	1,707,742
Swiss, including block	374	1,149,038	11,626	1,464,226	81,019	25,257	8,392	183,831
Brick and Munster	2,080	63,021	300	864,213	145,215	12,757	5,003	93,056
Limburger	.....	141,211	344	464,683	16,296	1,587	4,454	47,583
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	160,839	1,456,427	28,845	1,439,713	156,424	.....	943	14,834
Cream and Neufchatel	.....	36,140	.....	8,371	2,605	.....	9,947	.....
All other varieties	1,789	2,505,933	6,000	1,833,053	64,190	50,481	15,476	266,267
EGGS.								
Cases	950	9,173	1,069	3,776	2,013	1,572	2,530	15,734
Frozen (pounds)	350,315	11,870,696	624,200	3,666,025	1,880,247	194,972	3,180,260	553,923
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).								
Broilers	910,414	3,866,964	175,193	2,940,418	1,673,230	445,805	80,888	296,822
Roasters	2,968,323	9,644,667	142,498	7,626,523	1,312,788	121,439	74,506	375,840
Fowls	1,298,213	4,826,058	500,328	5,515,492	1,245,114	317,885	202,202	470,188
Turkeys	510,944	2,817,057	113,911	1,134,861	817,760	119,207	44,158	801,470
Miscellaneous varieties	1,064,740	10,482,771	79,051	8,113,104	1,347,991	342,575	113,391	249,360
MEATS (pounds).								
Beef, frozen	5,804,393	17,051,739	1,643,389	64,216,389	23,496,765	2,885,656	2,397,937	3,627,283
Pork, frozen	18,745,742	19,892,185	2,881,351	98,583,615	55,162,600	4,737,800	1,969,331	7,260,508
Lamb and mutton, frozen	12,038,069	41,483,902	869,363	2,942,096	1,098,284	190,381	451,985	602,639
Beef, cured	149,877	1,797,795	263,316	6,466,124	3,363,465	93,256	82,056	325,050
Beef, in process of cure	291,968	2,337,229	77,273	6,468,558	1,387,900	371,066	89,900	217,340
Pork, dry salt, cured	2,446,724	10,191,401	4,135,893	68,370,752	45,573,393	5,206,534	118,749	1,457,615
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	1,951,721	3,411,194	4,528,545	45,601,217	55,887,647	2,685,872	302,058	926,243
Pork, pickled, cured	11,430,610	16,607,155	4,535,193	61,382,452	46,302,187	3,701,685	1,542,444	3,364,837
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	10,080,456	21,962,453	6,328,624	78,378,849	99,241,867	4,370,431	4,826,712	3,807,765
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	3,727,320	6,374,894	1,571,184	40,158,090	35,487,464	2,774,380	1,100,808	3,490,274
Lard	4,901,273	17,118,313	2,914,300	55,547,298	28,776,248	1,952,986	2,574,702	3,552,706

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 194.)

current early in the week, several of the smaller packers discontinued slaughtering and were out of the market all week. This proved a potent factor in the sharp declines enforced around midweek, and was a big influence in a decided widening of the price range between light and heavy-weight hogs.

At the close lights and good underweights were selling practically as high as a week earlier at Chicago and nearly $1 higher on March 17, which was the low time of the week. On the other hand, hogs weighing upward from 250 lbs. and some of the 225-lb. to 240-lb. weights closed as much as 75¢ to $1 below the preceding week's close.

Heavy Hogs Move Slowly.

Average weights were above normal throughout, and big holdovers of heavy hogs featured the daily trading. On the closing session good 200-lb. hogs were more easily sold at $11 at Chicago than was a similar grade of 250-lb. butchers at $9.50. A popular price for good heavy packing sows was $8 against an extreme top of $11.35 on best light hogs. A spread of practically $2 between choice light and choice 300-lb. hogs at the week end was the widest for nearly a year.

Pigs sold comparatively well even when hog prices were declining, and Chicago's closing market at $10 to $11 for medium to choice killing grades was steady with the week previous.

Sheep.—Colorado, the main source of fat-lamb supplies at this season, overcrowded the market hopper last week and with the trade extremely sensitive to over supplies, prices declined sharply. At the week's close, with the market showing a slightly better tone than at the low time, fat lambs sold at Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha 50¢ to $1 lower than a week earlier. Some heavy lambs, which bore the brunt of the decline at all points, showed more than $1 break at Chicago.

Light Lambs Sell Best.

Light lambs suitable for Easter trade sold to much better advantage throughout than heavyweights. Discrimination against the latter was well indicated by sales at Chicago of choice 103-lb. to 105-lb. wooled lambs at $8 against $10.25 during the same session for best light and handyweights.

Shorn stock, little of which appeared at other markets than Chicago, sold around $1 below wooled stock of corresponding weight and quality. Matured sheep were in light supply and held up relatively well in value, but yearlings suffered in sympathy with lambs. This was particularly true at Chicago. Good 92-lb. yearlings in the fleece sold at $8.25 toward the end of the week, while prime 170-lb. wooled, matured wethers were little wanted and had to take $6.65. No fat wooled ewes sold above $6.25.

Trade undertone was more or less bearish. Something over 50% of the winter-fed lambs from northern Colorado are still left to come to market, insuring a well-sustained market-ward movement through April. Many of these lambs are ready to come now, and as a rule they carry considerable weight, which necessitates marketing as rapidly as they can be absorbed.

The first spring lambs to reach Chicago this season consisted of nearly 1,100 head of 38-lb. Colorado-Mexicans in poor killing condition. They arrived early in the week and sold at $9.50.

Opening, Mar. 21.—Receipts were light in all divisions of the trade. Beef steers and butcher she stock opened steady to a quarter higher. Bulls, stockers, and feeders were steady to strong. Veal calves were generally steady at Missouri River markets, but 50¢ lower at Chicago. The beef steer top at Chicago was $10.40, with the bulk at $8.50 to $9.75. Top beef steers at Kansas City, $9.50; East St. Louis, $9.35; and Omaha, $9.25.

Hogs sold unevenly but sharply higher, although heavy hogs lost early advances at Chicago. Tops for the day were: Chicago, $11.75; East St. Louis, $11.55; Kansas City, $10.60; Omaha, $10.50.

Lambs sold unevenly higher, some at Chicago gaining 50¢. Sheep sold steady to higher. Top lambs at Chicago, $10.75; at East St. Louis, $10.40; at Omaha, $10; and at Kansas City, $9.70.

EGG MARKETS STILL UNSETTLED UNDER LIBERAL RECEIPTS.

Prices Drop to 29–31 Cents at New York City and to 24–24½ Cents at Chicago.

Receipts of eggs for the week ending Mar. 19 were on a liberal scale, while the outlet showed but little improvement. These conditions caused the markets to continue weak and unsettled with some rather severe declines. The chief outlet for eggs so far is consumption, but with production as heavy as it is the consumptive demand is insufficient to keep stocks moving. This situation has resulted in an accumulation of stocks on floors and some movement into storage which, together with the staggering receipts, has naturally caused markets to become depressed.

Several factors, however, have tended to support the markets. Country markets have been relatively high and in a firmer condition than the distributing markets. Most of the eggs now on the market are high-cost goods. Many shippers have their eggs under limit, taking them temporarily off the market. Some are inclined to store rather than take a loss. This, however, was not sufficient to keep prices from declining, and all the markets are now considerably lower than last week. A speculative and storing demand which is now lacking is necessary to support the markets in their present condition.

Storing Limited So Far.

Storing has been carried on only in a limited way. Most of the eggs now on the markets are not graded close enough for

(Concluded on page 206, column 3.)

KOSHER MEAT TRADE IMPORTANT.

(Concluded from front page.)

higher than the average resulting from slaughter for Gentile consumption.

Animal Thoroughly Bled.

The kosher system of slaughtering differs somewhat from the general custom among Gentiles, and one of the prime requisites is that the animal bleed thoroughly. According to Jewish belief no blood should remain in the meat when consumed. For that reason the animal's throat is cut without first being stunned by a blow on the head, as is done in other than kosher killing.

While kosher slaughter is primarily of a religious nature, being performed by the Rabbi or his deputy, it is also a system of inspection and antedates the modern Government inspection by several thousand years. The Schecter, or man who does the slaughtering, inspects the carcass and accepts or rejects it, depending upon whether or not it meets the requirements of the Hebrew law. If the carcass is accepted he affixes his official stamp. Those holding strictly to the orthodox faith insist on having kosher meat exclusively.

The same system applies to poultry as to other kinds of meat. During certain religious holidays those of the orthodox faith eat no meat except fowl and in most large cities this not only has a tremendously depressing effect on the beef, veal, and mutton trade but is responsible for a correspondingly increased trade in poultry.

List of Important Holidays.

The following table gives the important Jewish holidays in 1920, together with dates. Following each appears the number of carloads of poultry received in New York City during the week in which the holiday occurred. In general, receipts of poultry increase from 25 to 35% during weeks in which important Jewish holidays occur.

Holiday.	Date.	Cars of poultry.
Purim	Mar. 4	135
Pesach, or Passover	Apr. 3–4	170
Last Passover	Apr. 9–10	103
Shebuoth, Feast of Weeks	May 23	122
Rosh Hashana, or New Year	Sept. 13–14	250
Yom Kippur, Day of Atonement	Sept. 22	200
Succoth, Feast of Tabernacles	Sept. 27	130

The number of retail meat markets in New York City is estimated at 6,000, and of that number approximately 40% are kosher shops.

ANIMALS[1] SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION DURING FEBRUARY.

[Bureau of Animal Industry.]

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	109,267	44,001	252,149	15	650,681
Fort Worth	12,842	8,296	7,201	.....	32,020
Kansas City	62,064	15,350	112,576	2	260,629
National Stock Yards	23,050	5,454	20,657	.....	156,558
Omaha	57,902	5,084	125,943	.....	251,275
St. Louis	11,446	2,960	4,470	.....	152,211
Sioux City	20,562	1,250	16,055	2	128,117
South St. Joseph	21,738	5,164	65,560	.....	148,118
South St. Paul	14,045	29,267	15,535	.....	207,392
All other establishments	189,802	135,543	337,605	19	1,783,973
Total:					
February, 1921	522,718	252,369	957,751	38	3,770,974
February, 1920	630,995	283,052	828,426	500	3,103,530
8 months ended February, 1921	5,754,069	2,432,439	8,235,354	17,384	24,732,173
8 months ended February, 1920	7,106,099	2,655,392	9,344,938	53,980	25,759,174

[1] Horses slaughtered at all establishments, 156; inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 153,842,660 lbs.; compound and other substitutes at all establishments, 23,764,954 lbs.; corresponding inspections for February, 1920, 105,673,679 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 20,591,015 lbs.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES DECLINE SHARPLY UNDER SELLING PRESSURE.

Arrival of Danish Stock Held Accountable for Severe Breaks During Recent Weeks.

The week ending Mar. 19 was the second consecutive week that domestic butter markets have been under severe pressure and have declined sharply as a result of Danish competition. The previous week it was anticipation, and this week it was realization. In other words, prices were at first lowered to discount an expected drop in the market when the Danish arrived and later they declined as a result of the actual competition from arrivals of the butter.

Of course, the actual competition was confined largely to New York where the butter arrived, but weakness at New York means dull trading at Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and a sentimental depression all over the country.

Consumptive Demand Good.

Domestic receipts, while showing a slight increase, have not been excessive and consumptive trade has continued good but buyers simply will not deal on a declining market beyond the point of actual necessity. A bad break in egg prices, a weak butter market on the Pacific coast with contributing shipments of New Zealand and fresh California butter did little to help matters. The reported difficulties of egg dealers in securing adequate marginal loans from banks and storages for storing purposes, has led many to believe that a large butter production in June will mean low prices.

Due to resale while in transit on a good market much of the 16,000 or more casks which arrived at New York during the week on two steamers cost present holders up to 49¢ or 50¢. While a much better tone was in evidence at the close of the week and stocks of domestic butter are short, particularly at New York and Chicago, it was not considered likely that prices would become enough higher to show a profit on this imported butter.

Centralized Creameries Increase Output.

Centralized creameries show another good-sized increase in the current output as compared with a year ago. There is also some talk of more butter from some of the smaller condenseries. Holders of storage stocks are still working hard to clear or use up their own goods, but open-market sales are few and prices very irregular.

The cold-storage report, in this issue, shows holdings on Mar. 1, of 26,773,000 lbs. of butter compared with 22,568,000 lbs. on Mar. 1 of last year. The February storage reduction was approximately 15,000,000 lbs. The January reduction was 17,000,000 lbs.

California Now Producing Fancy Cheddar and Swiss Cheese.

While California has been considered a good outlet for Wisconsin and Oregon cheese, and large quantities are still received from these States, cheese manufacturers in California are rapidly coming to the front. California Swiss cheese has made a good name for itself and is in steady demand.

The cheddar type of cheese, while not extensively made, is equal in quantity to Oregon or Wisconsin makes. Cheese manufacturers in California are of the opinion that the cheddar type will be more and more in demand and displace to a large extent the California Jack Cheese and California Fancy Flats, which are a fresh mild cheese and sell from 5¢ to 7¢ below the cheddar type.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING MAR. 19.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER. (92 score.)	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	47½	46	48	47½	38
Tuesday	46½	45½	47	46½	38
Wednesday	45	45½	44	45	37½
Thursday	44½	43½	44	45	37
Friday	44½	44½	45	45	36
Saturday	45	45½	45½	45	36½
Average for week	**45.50**	**45.00**	**45.58**	**45.67**	**37.16**
Previous week	49.50	47.29	50.25	49.42	39.79
Corresponding week last year	68.00	67.45	69.00	68.58	60.15

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 Twins.)	New York.[1]	Chicago.[2]	Boston.[2]	San Francisco.[2,3]	Wisconsin.[2]
Monday	27–28½	26 –27	24½–26	21¼	25¾
Tuesday	27–28½	25½–26	24½–26	22	25¼
Wednesday	27–28½	25½–26	24½–26	21	25
Thursday	27–28½	25½–26	24½–26	21¼	25
Friday	27–28½	23½–25	24½–26	22	25
Saturday	27–28½	23½–25	24½–26	22	24¾
Average for week	**25.75**	**25.37**	**25.25**	**21.62**	**25.12**
Previous week	27.75	26.90	25.00	20.75	26.92
Corresponding week last year	29.50	28.66	30.75	28.25	23.45

[1] Held. [2] Fresh. [3] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

[Cents per lb.]

Monday	43½	Friday	40½
Tuesday	42½	Saturday	41½
Wednesday	40½		
Thursday	40	**Average**	**41.43**

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Mar. 19.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	7,777,231	7,799,214	8,130,664
Put into cold storage	763,574	645,968	915,161
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,449,039	2,220,392	2,778,652
Change during week	−1,685,465	−1,574,414	−1,833,491
Total holdings	13,451,381	15,136,846	11,141,667
CHEESE.			
Receipts	2,533,940	2,960,551	2,936,657
Put into cold storage	696,860	272,757	231,041
Withdrawn from cold storage	554,856	667,426	1,222,230
Change during week	+143,804	−394,669	−991,189
Total holdings	6,906,184	6,764,380	11,678,168
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts	2,277,231	2,504,096	1,424,280
Put into cold storage	683,206	924,271	762,489
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,870,850	2,746,350	3,985,640
Change during week	−3,187,644	−1,822,079	−3,223,151
Total holdings	53,457,123	56,644,767	50,772,398
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts	454,613	440,544	264,656
Put into cold storage	182,296	87,466	10,782
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,266	2,135	10,113
Change during week	+179,030	+85,331	+669
Total holdings	303,187	124,157	23,865

Poultry Packages Lack Standardization.

No standard package has been universally adopted by the trade for packing dressed poultry. As a result, all sizes and kinds of boxes and barrels are used. This practice has several disadvantages, not the least of which is the matter of cost. It is estimated by one large box manufacturer that the cost of boxes for packing poultry is 30 to 50% higher than if a standard size were adopted.

For instance, an order for egg cases, which are of a standard size, can be filled for prompt shipment at a price considerably lower than that charged for an order of the same size for poultry boxes. This is largely due to the fact that the machinery for cutting the lumber must be adjusted and the poultry boxes practically made to order.

CHEESE MARKETS LOSE ADVANCES OF PAST FOUR WEEKS.

Trading Very Dull During Past Week—Markets for Held Cheese Somewhat Stronger.

Trading for the most part was dull in cheese markets during the week ending Mar. 19, and declines at country markets in Wisconsin on Mar. 17 were followed by weakness and inactivity in practically all distributing centers. It is estimated that in some of the wholesale markets less than half as much business was transacted as during preceding weeks.

Several factors contributed to such a development. In the first place a good many of the distributing trade have felt that lower markets were in order, and consequently buying has been mostly for immediate needs, and trading has lacked the confidence which attends a good healthy market. Furthermore, advances which occurred during the past month resulted in prices of fresh cheese being brought nearer held cheese prices, and some buyers turned to held goods when they considered prices satisfactory.

Held Cheese Stocks not Extreme.

This will account to a certain degree for the stronger condition of the held cheese market, but in this connection it should also be remembered that stocks of held cheese are not extreme and that they have been fairly well picked over. Buyers who have a fancy demand to take care of later have been buying whenever opportunity offered in order to avoid a later shortage.

A further factor which has doubtless had some bearing on the situation is that regardless of the fact that the current supply of cheese in some cities is comparatively small, the attention of buyers is centered now on eggs and butter. Already eggs are going into storage, the early season having started this movement fully a month sooner than usual.

Wisconsin Declines Looked For.

Reports from Wisconsin primary markets and prices which prevailed there indicate that the market was considerably weaker than the previous week. The decline early in the week was generally anticipated, but in spite of price reductions averaging fully 1¢ on different styles, and further concessions in price on scattering offerings, little buying interest was attracted. Buyers seem to be so confident of still lower prices that they were willing to take a chance and wait. The result of the decline on western markets was the withdrawal of certain support from New York State country markets which were getting some western business while prices were favorable, but the return of this business failed to lend sufficient strength in Wisconsin to overcome the weakened condition which developed.

The early development of fruit buds throughout the South is causing some anxiety over the possibility of later damage from frost.

REPORT OF THE FLUID MILK MARKET FOR MARCH.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities (per quart.)

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city.[1]	Selling price.[2] On routes. Wholesale trade.		Family trade.	At retail stores.
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Alabama	Birmingham	6.00				
	Mobile		11.25–15.00	14–17	16–20	
Arizona	Phoenix		15.00	18	18	
California	San Francisco	7.75	10.66	13	15	14
	Los Angeles	7.52	13.25	15	16	16
	San Diego [3]	7.52	12.50		17	
Colorado	Colorado Springs	6.25	8.75		9.11	12
	Denver	5.63	8.75		13	11
Connecticut	Hartford	9.07–9.50	12.00	14	16	16
	Bridgeport		10.00	13	15	13
	New Haven	9.50	12.50	14	16	16
District of Columbia	Washington	9.01	13.00	14	16	16
Florida	Jacksonville	10.27	14.25	15	18	18
	Miami	25.09	18.75–31.25			
	Tampa		13.75	15	20	
Georgia	Atlanta	8.73	12.50			15
	Augusta	8.73	12.50			15–20
	Savannah	12.47	12.50–15.00	15–20	20–25	20–25
Illinois	Chicago	6.30	9.25–9.5	13–14	14	13–14
Indiana	Indianapolis	4.9–5.26	9.50	11	13	13
	Fort Wayne	5.91			12.5	
	South Bend	5.48	9.00	11	13	13
	Evansville	5.57	10.50	13.5	14.5	14.5
Iowa	Des Moines	7.09	10.00–11.25	13	15	15
	Sioux City	5.16	10.00	11.5	13	13
Kansas	Topeka	5.37	8.75	11	13	13
	Kansas City	5.50	10.00	10	12	11–14
	Wichita	5.37	9.50	10	13	10–13
Louisiana	New Orleans	8.04	11.25	14	16	16
	Alexandria	7.48	10.00	13		18
Maryland	Baltimore [3]	7.44	11.25–12.50	14	14	14
	Cumberland	9.67	12.50	14	16	16
Massachusetts	Boston [3]	8.04	12.75	13.5	15.75	15.75
	Springfield	8.24	12.00	14	16	12
	Fall River	8.00		13	15	15
Michigan	Detroit	5.39	11.00	12	13	13
	Grand Rapids	5.54	9.50	11	13	13
	Kalamazoo	6.83	10.50	11	13	13
Minnesota	Minneapolis [3 4]	6.23	9.50	10.5	12	12
	St. Paul [3 4]	6.23	8.75	10.5	12	12
	Duluth	6.45	9.50	12	14	14
Missouri	Kansas City	6.12–6.66	11.25	11–12	13–14	13–14
	St. Joseph	5.16	8.75	10	14	13–14
	St. Louis	5.72–6.23	10.50	13	14	13–14
Montana	Butte	5.63	10.00	12.5	15	
Nebraska	Lincoln	4.06		10.5	12	12
	Omaha	4.30	9.37–10.00	13–14	14–15	14
New Jersey	Newark	6.08	9.00–10.00	12–14	15	
	Trenton	7.48	11.00	13	13	15
	Atlantic City		15.00	15	17	17
New York	Buffalo		8.75	11.5	13	
	New York [5]	5.03	9.25	15	15	15
	Rochester	5.76	9.50	11–11.5	12.5	12.5
	Albany	5.54	8.00–9.00	14	14	16
North Dakota	Fargo	5.75	8.375	11	14–15	14
	Jamestown	6.45	9.00	10	12.5	10
	Bismarck	6.62	8.375		15	
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	6.02	11.25	13	15	15
	Tulsa	6.77	11.25	13	18	15–16
Ohio	Cleveland	6.67–6.88	11.00	12.5	14	14
	Cincinnati	7.09	11.00–12.00	13	14	14
	Toledo	6.34	11.5	11.5	13	13
Oregon	Eugene	9.03	10.00	11	14	14
	Portland	7.14	10.00	12	14	
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	6.86	10.25–11.25	13.5	14	
	Philadelphia	7.48	10.5–11.00	12–13	13	
	Harrisburg	6.32	8.00–11.00	9–11	12	11
	Scranton	5.59	9.00	10	13	13
Rhode Island	Providence	8.06	13.00	13.5	15.5	
	Newport	9.67–10.00	14.00	14	16	16
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	7.53	10.00	14	14	
Tennessee	Memphis	7.48	7.50	14	17	
	Nashville		10.00	14	16	16
	Chattanooga	4.88–5.59	12.50	14	17	
Texas	Galveston	6.45	12.50	13.75	18	18
	El Paso	8.49				
	San Antonio	6.99	10.00		17	17
Utah	Salt Lake City	6.73	7.50	11	12.5	13
Vermont	Burlington	6.45		10	13	12
Virginia	Richmond	9.25–10.00	11.00–12.00	14–15	14–15	15
	Roanoke	8.73	12.00	14	16	16
Washington	Seattle	6.02	8.25–8.75	9	13	9–12
	Spokane	6.99	11.00	12–12.5	14–15	12.5–15
West Virginia	Wheeling	6.88	12.50	14	16	16
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	4.95	8.00	8.5	10	10
	Beloit	5.05	7.50	10	11	10
	Green Bay	5.38	8.00	10	11	11

[1] In many cities for which prices are not given the greater portion of the milk supply is distributed direct by producers.

[2] These prices represent standard, or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butterfat content varying from 3.3% to 4.5% in different cities.

[3] In these markets lower prices are paid for a certain portion of the market supply which is designated as "surplus milk."

[4] In these markets the price of milk is based on some accepted wholesale market quotations for butter or American cheese.

[5] The dealer's buying price for New York City applies to milk purchased in the 200–210 mile freight zone.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points[1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% butter fat).

March prices.

Sections.[2]	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.
New England	242	$2.21–$4.01	$3.35
Middle Atlantic	1,214	2.10–3.57	2.42
East North Central	652	1.80–3.41	2.45
West North Central	323	1.65–3.08	2.64
South Atlantic	95	2.33–4.38	3.57
East South Central	86	1.88–3.51	2.22
West South Central	85	2.48–4.09	3.61
Mountain	86	2.10–2.98	2.48
Pacific	231	2.38–3.58	2.97
United States	3,014	1.65–4.53	2.63

Comparison of Average Prices for Same Markets.

Sections.[2]	Number of local markets.	Average for— Feb., 1921.	Mar., 1921.	Mar., 1920.
New England	229	$3.62	$3.31	$4.07
Middle Atlantic	1,214	2.81	2.42	3.56
East North Central	609	2.50	2.46	3.23
West North Central	258	2.92	2.62	3.30
South Atlantic	85	3.94	3.55	4.43
East South Central	84	3.03	2.21	3.55
West South Central	83	3.65	3.63	4.49
Mountain	85	2.77	2.47	3.07
Pacific	205	3.06	2.99	3.48
United States	2,853	2.90	2.62	3.55

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 pounds may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 43.53.

[2] The States making up the several geographic divisions are as follows:

New England—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., and Conn. Middle Atlantic—N. Y., N. J., and Pa. East North Central—Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis. West North Central—Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. Dak., S. Dak., Nebr., and Kans. South Atlantic—Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla. East South Central—Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss. West South Central—Ark., La., Okla., and Tex. Mountain—Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev. Pacific—Wash., Oreg., and Calif.

Retail Prices of Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

Cities.	Common milk per quart.	Special milk per quart.	Certified milk per quart.	Light cream (18–20% B. F.) per half pint.	Cultured buttermilk per quart.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Boston	15.75	18	25	15	10
New York	13	18	27		
Philadelphia	13	17	28	16	12
Pittsburgh	14		24	17	
Cincinnati	14		24	15	
Chicago	14	23	25	17	24
Minneapolis	12		23	14	15
St. Louis	14	20	25	18	28
Washington	16	16	30	20	16
Jacksonville	18	28		25	12
New Orleans	16	20	30	18	14
Memphis	17		30	20	10
Portland	14		21	17	14
San Francisco	15		25	21	15
Average	14.69	20	25.92	17.92	15.45

Grape Industry Grows at Lindsay, California.

The value of the 1920 grape crop in the Lindsay district of California approximated $300,000. The climatic conditions in that district are favorable to the production of grapes, the altitude being about 300 ft. higher than the floor of the valley, thus eliminating most of the frost danger in winter and spring. Frosts did a great deal of damage to the grape crop in other sections of the valley last year.

Fruits and Vegetables

ONIONS AND CABBAGE REACH NEW LOW POINTS FOR SEASON.

Lettuce, Strawberry, and Tomato Prices Only Ones to Show Increase During Week.

Lettuce, strawberries, and tomatoes were firm during the week ending Mar. 21 and prices generally higher. Markets for apples and sweet potatoes were fairly steady, but prices of cabbage, cauliflower, celery, onions, spinach, and white potatoes closed lower. Carlot movement continued to decrease, shipments of 15 leading fruits and vegetables filling 8,146 cars compared with 8,327 the previous week and with 6,115 during the corresponding week last season. Total movement this season to Mar. 19 reached 353,132 cars, an excess of about 50,000 cars over last season's movement to corresponding date.

Potato Prices Decline.

Potatoes.—Potato markets continued to weaken at northern shipping points, sacked Round Whites closing 15¢ to 25¢ lower at 85¢ to 95¢ per 100 lbs. The carlot market declined 10¢ to 20¢ in Chicago, reaching $1 to $1.15. Other middle western wholesale markets closed 15¢ to 20¢ lower at $1.25 to $1.45. At Idaho shipping points sacked Rurals declined 20¢, closing around 80¢ wagonloads cash to growers. Round Whites declined further at western New York shipping points, reaching a level around $1 Mar. 17. Bulk stock closed 10¢ to 15¢ lower in New York at $1.40 to $1.50. Maine Green Mountains ranged 5¢ to 10¢ lower f. o. b. at 90¢ to 95¢ bulk. Sacked stock lost the previous week's gains in Boston, declining 25¢ to 35¢ to a close of $1.25 to $1.40. Shipments of white potatoes showed further decrease, the rate of movement reaching 3,635 cars compared with 3,773 the preceding week and with 2,552 during the corresponding week a year ago.

Apple Markets Fairly Steady.

Apples.—Baldwin apples held around $5 per bbl. at western New York f. o. b. shipping points for A–2½ stock from cold storage. Leading wholesale markets held at $5 to $6, except Pittsburgh which weakened 25¢ to a range of $4.75 to $5. Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps sold at $2.25 per box f. o. b. and mostly $3 to $4 per box in consuming markets. Liverpool quoted all grades of New York Baldwins at $6.87 to $9.22 per bbl. for the week ending Mar. 21 compared with a range of $6.84 to $10.75 during the week ending Mar. 14. Oregon Winesaps ranged $3.34 to $3.63 per box for the week ending Mar. 21 compared with $2.74 to $3.22 during week ending Mar. 7. Shipments of boxed apples were 394 cars compared with 406 the previous week and 477 during the corresponding week last year. Movement of barreled stock was 789 cars compared with 856 the preceding week and with 399 during the corresponding week last season.

Onions.—Yellow onions declined moderately at western New York shipping points, reaching 50¢ to 60¢ per 100 lbs. f. o. b. Mar. 16. Prices ranged about 25¢ lower in consuming centers at 50¢ to $1. Shipments were 420 cars compared with 374 the preceding week and with 202 during the corresponding week a year ago.

Cabbage.—New York Danish type cabbage held at $6 to $15 per ton bulk in city markets Mar. 18. Northern Danish type stock was slightly weaker in Chicago at $10 to $11. Florida Wakefield cabbage held at $1.25 to $2 per 1½ bu. hamper in eastern markets. Texas flat type cabbage weakened slightly in Pittsburgh, closing around $35 and closed $8 lower in St. Louis Mar. 18 at $32 per ton. Chicago market was steady around $40. Shipments of old cabbage were 97 cars compared with 219 the week before and with 41 during the corresponding week last year. Movement of new cabbage reached 432 cars, compared with 390 the previous week and with 763 during the corresponding week last season.

Sweet potatoes.—Delaware sweet potatoes recovered last week's decline in eastern markets Mar. 18, ranging $1.85 to $2.35 per bu. hamper. Tennessee Nancy Halls weakened 10¢ to 15¢ in Chicago to a range of $2 to $2.10 per bu. hamper. Shipments were 287 cars compared with 305 the week before and with 274 during the corresponding week last year.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

California *cauliflower* made further declines in consuming centers, closing 75¢ per crate lower at $1.50 to $2.25. California Golden Heart *celery* ranged $4.50 to $6.50 per crate. Florida Golden Self-blanching celery in 10 in. crates of 4 to 6 doz. bunches ranged $2.50 to $3.25 per crate.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round Whites, Sacked, per 100 Lbs.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Mar. 21.	This season. Mar. 14.	One year ago.
New York	294	$1.35-1.45	$1.45-1.50	$5.55-5.70
Boston	316	[1] 1.25-1.40	[1] 1.65-1.80	[1] 5.25-5.50
Philadelphia	128	[2] 1.00-1.15	1.35	5.50-5.60
Baltimore	27	1.35-1.45	1.50	5.85-6.00
Pittsburgh	82	1.45-1.50	1.50-1.55	5.85-6.00
Cleveland	22	1.40-1.45	1.50-1.55	5.85
Cincinnati	39	1.35	1.50	5.90-6.00
Detroit	40	1.25-1.35	1.40	5.65-6.00
Chicago	385	[3] 1.00-1.15	[3] 1.20-1.25	[3] 5.85-6.00
St. Louis	85	1.20-1.30	1.50	6.00-6.10

ONIONS, Eastern and Middlewestern Yellow Varieties, Sacked, per 100 Lbs.

New York	114	$0.50-0.60	$0.75-1.00	$3.50-6.75
Boston	50	.....	1.10-1.25	6.26-6.50
Philadelphia	26	1.00-1.15	1.00-1.15	6.75
Baltimore	3	.90-1.00	1.00	6.75-7.25
Pittsburgh	9	1.00	1.00-1.25	6.00-6.50
Cleveland	10	.50-.75	.60-.75	6.00-6.25
Cincinnati	5	.50-.75	.90-1.00	6.50
Detroit	11	.90-1.00	.75-1.00	5.50-7.00
Chicago	15	.75-1.00	1.00-1.25	5.50-6.00
St. Louis	3	[4] .35-.70	[4] .50-.75	[4] 6.75-7.00
Kansas City	4	[4] .50-.60	[4] .75-1.00	[4] 7.25

CABBAGE, Florida Wakefields, 1½ Bu. Hamper.

New York	70	$1.75-2.00	$1.75-2.00	$3.00-3.50
Boston	8	.....	[2] 1.25-1.38	[2] 3.00-3.25
Philadelphia	42	.....	1.25-1.75	3.00-3.25
Baltimore	32	1.75	1.60-1.65	3.50-3.65
Pittsburgh	25	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland	23	1.25	2.00	.....

CABBAGE, Texas Early Flat Type, Bulk, per Ton.

Boston	....	[5] $3.50	[5] $3.50	[5] $6.50
Pittsburgh	....	35.00	35.00-40.00	110.00
Cleveland	....	35.00-40.00	60.00	75.00
Cincinnati	....	45.00	50.00	95.00-100.00
Detroit	....	60.00	60.00	100.00
Chicago	....	40.00	40.00	85.00-90.00
St. Louis	....	32.00	40.00	90.00
Kansas City	....	[2] 2.00	[2] 1.75	[2] 5.00

CELERY, Florida Golden Self-blanching, 10-in. Crates.

New York	103	.....	$3.00-3.25	$4.00-4.50
Boston	17	.....	3.00-3.25	.....
Philadelphia	22	.....	2.00-2.50	4.00-4.75
Baltimore	10	$3.00-3.25	2.75	4.50-4.75
Pittsburgh	26	2.75-3.00	2.90	4.00-4.50
Cleveland	10	2.75-3.00	3.00-3.25	4.50-4.75
Cincinnati	25	2.65-2.75	2.75	4.00
Detroit	15	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	.....
Chicago	38	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	4.25-4.50
St. Louis	24	3.00-3.25	.....	4.00-4.25

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware, Yellow Varieties, Bu. Hamper.

New York	38	$2.50-2.65	$2.00-2.25	$2.65-2.85
Boston	2	.....	2.00-2.25	2.75
Philadelphia	3	1.85	1.60-1.75	.....
Baltimore	6	2.00-2.10	2.00-2.10	2.35-2.45
Pittsburgh	25	1.85-2.00	1.75-2.00	2.25-2.50
Cleveland	10	[6] 1.75-2.00	2.00-2.15	2.15-2.25
Cincinnati	7	[6] 1.75-1.90	[6] 2.00	[6] 1.90
Detroit	7	2.75	2.25	2.85
Chicago	28	2.50	2.50-2.75	1.75-1.90
St. Louis	3	.....	.....	[6] 1.85-2.00
Kansas City	4	[6] 1.50-1.60	[6] 1.60	[6] 1.65-1.75

APPLES, New York A–2½ Baldwins, Bbls.

New York	145	$5.00-5.50	$5.00-5.50	$8.50-9.00
Boston	32	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.00	9.50
Philadelphia	56	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	9.00-9.50
Baltimore	26	5.50-6.00	5.50-5.75	[7] 8.50-9.00
Pittsburgh	86	4.75-5.25	5.00-5.50	8.00-8.50
Cleveland	29	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.75	8.50
Cincinnati	35	5.50-6.00	6.00	8.75-9.00
Detroit	19	5.25-5.50	5.50-5.75	9.00
Chicago	77	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	9.00-9.50
St. Louis	11	5.50	[6] 5.00-5.25	[8] 7.50-8.00
Kansas City	7	[8] 5.75-6.00	[8] 5.50-6.00	[8] 7.50-8.00

(Table concluded in next column.)

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Mar. 19.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	394	477	406	32,029	41,797	45,589
Barreled	789	399	856	61,339	39,055	41,362
Cabbage:						
Old	97	41	219	31,882	23,367	23,463
New	432	763	390	[2] 5,888	[4] 5,519	[4] 31,882
Cauliflower	127	112	280	3,313	2,497	2,597
Celery:						
Old	56	105	107	10,114	6,700	6,775
New	355	258	360	[2] 2,520	[1] 1,552	[2] 2,992
Lettuce	552	232	463	8,399	6,102	12,427
Onions:						
Old	411	202	374	25,256	20,036	20,553
New	9	0	0	[1] 9	[1] 0	[1] 5,062
Potatoes:						
Sweet	287	274	305	15,283	13,748	15,465
White, old	3,635	2,552	3,773	158,214	144,576	160,423
White, new	5	0	0	[1] 5	[1] 0	[1] 732
Spinach	310	89	264	2,254	1,270	2,396
Strawberries	169	16	59	234	19	8,514
Tomatoes	216	350	158	792	1,519	2,949
Vegetables[2]	302	245	313	3,523	3,146	12,838
Total	8,146	6,115	8,327	353,132	303,832	355,351

[1] Not included in totals. [2] Mixed and bunched.

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps, Boxes.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Mar. 21.	This season. Mar. 14.	One year ago.
New York	89	$3.25-4.50	$3.25-4.50	$3.75-4.00
Boston	23	.....	3.00-3.75	4.00-4.25
Philadelphia	36	.....	2.75-4.00	3.75-4.25
Baltimore	14	.....	.....	3.25-3.50
Pittsburgh	12	2.50-3.50	.....	3.50-3.75
Cleveland	10	3.25-3.75	3.50-3.75	4.00
Cincinnati	22	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	5	3.25-4.25	3.25-4.25	[9] 3.50
Chicago	25	2.75-3.75	3.00-3.75	3.50-3.75
St. Louis	22	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	17	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.75-4.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Potatoes (100 lbs.).			
Presque Isle, Me.	[2] $0.90	[2] $0.95-1.05	[2] $3.85-4.10
Waupaca, Wis.	$0.90-.95	1.00-1.05	5.70-5.80
Minneapolis, Minn.	.85-.95	1.15-1.20	5.70-5.80
Celery (10-in. crate).			
Sanford, Fla.	1.50-1.65	1.75	3.25-3.50
Apples (boxes).			
Spokane, Wash.	2.25	2.25-2.60	3.00-3.15
Strawberries (crate).			
Hammond, La.	3.75-3.90	.....	.....

[1] Green Mountains.
[2] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[3] Car-lot sales.
[4] Red varieties.
[5] Barrels.
[6] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[7] Southeastern York Imperials.
[8] Middle Western Ben Davis.
[9] Auction sales.

PRODUCE MARKETS DEPRESSED IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Apples Only Line Clearing Up Well—Potato Situation Causing Growers Much Concern.

The potato situation has caused more concern to the average western New York farmer than any other crop. Most growers are confidently hoping that a price of 85¢ to $1 a bu. will be reached by the end of the season. This belief, coupled with the fact that prices now being offered are only about one-half the cost of production, has caused the producer to hold tight, according to the local representative of the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

Few potatoes are being handled by the growers and where dealers are forced to make quick purchases it is necessary for them to pay a premium in order to secure any stock at all. At present, practically the only growers hauling are those forced to do so by financial necessity. During the few days when potatoes advanced to $1.25 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Rochester rate points, and from 40¢ to a range of 60¢ to 65¢ per bu. to the grower, most of the roads, except the State highway, were impassable because of heavy rains. Dealers had small supplies at loading points and were able to ship. Shipments increased rapidly for a short time. The city markets were quickly supplied and prices soon sagged to the former low level of $1 per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b. Rochester.

In view of the large amount of stock on hand in western New York and the limited movement, few persons who have studied the situation from the point of view of consumption are willing to make a definite statement as to the probability of marketing the stock.

Heavy Losses in Onions.

No other crop grown in western New York represents such a loss to the farmer as the onion. A few were sold in the beginning of the season at prices netting the grower a fair margin of profit, but the greater portion is still being held. An extremely low price has prevailed during the past few weeks, the prices offered not compensating the grower for sacking and hauling. Yellow Globes, medium to large stock in carload lots, were being sold f. o. b. Rochester points as low as 50¢ per 100 lbs. Mixed cars of reds and yellows brought as high as 90¢. Very few straight cars of onions were shipped and it is estimated that not over 25% of those sent out were outright sales, most of the shipments being made on consignment. Some small amounts were in mixed cars. The season is so far advanced that most of the stock is in poor condition. Some dealers and growers are sorting the best stock and placing it in cold storage, while others have concluded that the whole onion transaction is a total loss and are closing their account. Much stock is already being dumped. The market is demoralized and appears to offer little chance for betterment.

Little Demand for Cabbage.

There is practically no demand for cabbage. The market has continued to grow weaker, a few carlots being sold at $7.50 a ton f. o. b. Rochester while there are plenty of offerings as low as $6 and even lower. The small amount moving to the markets is mostly on consignment, and much of it is bringing little more than freight charges, which of course gives the shipper no return at all. Some holders are feeding their cabbage to cattle and others are dumping their stock. The season is nearing the end and the cabbage is showing poor color and condition.

Active Apple Trade.

Apple shipments have been surprisingly heavy during the past few weeks and a wide distribution was effected, the South and Middle West taking a large portion. Shipments for export were fairly heavy, but they are expected to lessen materially if not entirely stop by Apr. 1. There was a good demand for A-2½ Baldwins, and the market ruled steady at $5 per bbl., with exceptionally few sales above that figure, mostly for Extra Fancy stock. During this period fully 75% of the shipments represented sales made at previous times and a lower price. Many of the dealers advanced the price to $5.25 to $5.50, but the market would not stand the increase, the demand has considerably lessened, and prices are slightly lower. The approaching termination of the export trade will undoubtedly manifest itself in a depressed market, the effects of which are being felt already. However, it is considered probable that all the holdings will be moved.

BRITISH APPLE MARKET.

Week ending Mar. 22.

Variety.	Market.	Price.
New York:		
Rhode Island Greenings, all grades	London	*Barrels.* $7.85–$10.79
Baldwins, all grades	do	8.83– 9.32
Maine: Baldwins, all grades	do	8.24– 11.19
New York:		
Rhode Island Greenings, all grades	Liverpool	7.85– 10.99
Baldwins, all grades	do	6.87– 9.22
Maine: Baldwins, all grades	do	7.85– 9.03
New York:		
Baldwins, all grades	Manchester	5.50– 8.64
Ben Davis, all grades	do	6.67– 8.05
Rhode Island Greenings, all grades	do	7.07– 7.46
California: Yellow Newtowns, all grades	London	*Boxes.* 3.53– 3.73
Oregon:		
Yellow Newtowns, all grades	do	4.12– 4.51
Winesaps, all grades	do	3.73– 3.93
Spitzenbergs, all grades	do	3.14– 3.53
Yellow Newtowns, all grades	Liverpool	2.75– 4.22
Winesaps, all grades	do	3.34– 3.63

There were afloat for the United Kingdom on Mar. 22, 50,000 bbls. and 71,000 boxes of apples. Conversions for the above were made according to exchange of Mar. 21 when a shilling was worth 19¢.

Bureau Opens Field Offices in Southern Strawberry and Onion Sections.

The U. S. Bureau of Markets recently opened a temporary field office in the Louisiana strawberry section and a similar office in the south Texas onion section. These field stations will continue throughout the shipping seasons and will collect and distribute market reports to growers and shippers.

The reports will cover local prices and market conditions, a record of carlot shipments and original destinations, and general conditions, receipts, and prices in principal consuming and distributing markets. These reports will be mailed free to anyone requesting them. Requests should be addressed to the U. S. Bureau of Markets, Hammond, La., for the strawberry reports, and to Laredo, Tex., for the onion information.

LIGHT MOVEMENT OF SMALL LOTS FEATURES HONEY MARKETS.

Prospects Bright for Large Crop—Limited Demand Reported at Consuming Points.

Recent rains in important producing sections, and the early spring which has brought out fruit blossoms, wild flowers, and other sources of nectar sooner than usual, have combined to make prospects for the coming honey crop above normal. Bees have gone through the winter in good shape and colonies are reported in generally favorable condition.

The first newly extracted honey has already been offered for sale in Texas, and within a month a considerable amount of the crop will be available for market in that State. Texas beekeepers were fortunate in disposing of the bulk of their large 1920 crop before the drop in prices came. In fact, most of their crop was on the market by July 1.

Lower Prices Looked For.

In California many producers are still holding last year's crop for higher prices than the present market will pay, but as honey crop prospects again favor a large yield, lower prices are anticipated by those in close touch with the situation. San Diego County still has some 35 cars of old honey available in warehouses. A very high percentage of California honey is now disposed of through cooperative associations. Most of the shipments are going out in small containers. A car of assorted small packages is shipped to a broker in an eastern city and sold by him on a commission basis to the local trade. Under present market conditions, eastern buyers refuse to load up with a carload of bulk honey, although movement of 60-lb. cans is slightly heavier than it was a few weeks ago. A few sales of 60-lb. cans, usual term basis, are being made at 12¢ to 13½¢ for White Orange and White Sage, with Light Amber Alfalfa down to 6¢ to 6¼¢.

Extracted Honey Moving Slowly.

Extracted honey is moving slowly in the regular channels of trade. Demand and movement are generally slow with little activity and very little buying. In New York City bottlers, bakers, and confectioners are buying California Light Amber Alfalfa as low as 7¢ to 9¢, which is the lowest figure for this grade honey reached in New York for several years. Even best White Orange Blossom and White Sage can be bought for 12¢ to 16¢ per lb. Stock shipped to Chicago on consignment is moving slowly on a declining market at 9½¢ to 10¢ per lb. for Amber Clover and Alfalfa, and 11¢ and 12¢ per lb. for White stock. Boston continues to maintain a high level of prices for small lots. Scattering sales are reported to confectioners and bottlers of California White Sage at 19¢ to 20¢.

Supplies of comb honey are light in most cities, a fact which is keeping the price of comb goods proportionately higher than that of extracted even under dull markets and lack of demand. In New York City, supplies are practically exhausted. Chicago reports sales to retailers of No. 1 heavy stock from Wisconsin and Michigan at $6.50 to $7 per 24-section case, with dark color, light weight, and leaky sections selling at $5 to $6. Prices are holding firm in Boston, retailers being obliged to pay $8.50 to $9 per case for No. 1 heavy White Clover from New York State.

The tomato crop will be increased in the Dallas, Tex., section, according to local reports, owing to the organization of tomato growers' associations and the establishment of an exchange.

Seeds

PEAK OF SPRING SEASON ABOUT REACHED DURING WEEK.

White Clover Much Higher—Rape Seed Spot Stocks Being Replenished by Imports.

The third consecutive week of marked activity in the seed business was recorded during the week ending Mar. 19. The unusually fine weather of the past two weeks continued and the sowing of grass and clover seeds was proceeding rapidly. Toward the end of the week some of the larger seedsmen noted a decrease in orders from the South but an increase from the North, where sowing operations are not so well advanced. It is thought that the peak of the spring selling season for clovers and grasses has been about reached. There was little change in prices during the week except for the few commodities that are mentioned below.

Demand Good for White Clover.

Clovers and Alfalfa.—White clover prices soared $5 to $10 per 100 lbs. for the better grades in some cities. Stocks are reported to be small and the demand continues to be excellent. Red clover advanced 25¢ to $1 in some markets but declined the same amount in a few other markets. Over 1,200,000 lbs. of red clover arrived at New York from France, exceeding the large imports of the preceding week by nearly 300,000 lbs. Little or no change of importance in demand or prices for alsike and sweet clover took place, and the demand in general was only fair to good. Approximately 38,000 lbs. of crimson clover were imported from Germany, 33,000 lbs. arriving at Baltimore and the rest at New York. Alfalfa prices were 50¢ to $1 higher in important jobbing markets. Some difficulty is being experienced in obtaining northern-grown seed that contains less than 100 dodder seed per pound of alfalfa.

Grass Seed Prices Firmer.

Grasses.—Kentucky bluegrass and orchard grass prices were firmer to somewhat higher because of the improved demand. Approximately 25,600 lbs. of redtop were exported to France and Great Britain. Redtop and timothy prices in most cities showed no change from those of the previous week, although redtop was quoted as being firmer in a few cities.

Beans and Peas.—There has been a fairly good demand for cowpeas and soy beans for several weeks. St. Louis seedsmen are having difficulty in obtaining Whippoorwill cowpeas to take care of their requirements. Louisiana farmers have been trying to purchase considerable quantities of Clay, Brabham, Iron, and Red Ripper cowpeas at about $3.50 per 100 lbs. delivered, but apparently have not entirely succeeded in doing so up to this time.

Canada Field Peas Steady.

Prices for Canada field peas have remained at the same level for several weeks and are being offered at $4 to $4.25 per 100 lbs. in the principal markets.

Rape.—The arrival of approximately 218,000 lbs. of rape from Holland will help to replenish the reported short stocks that are being held in some cities. Prices were 50¢ to $1 higher. Further imports are expected within a few weeks.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, MAR. 19.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains which are per bu.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Av. for U. S. Mar. 19, 1920.	Av. for U. S. Mar. 19, 1919.
Clovers:															
Red clover	22.00	21.00	22.50	22.00	20.85	23.00	21.50	22.50	19.50	19.00	21.50	19.50	20.00	57.65	43.50
Alsike clover	23.50	23.50	29.50	24.50	25.00	27.00	22.50	24.00	23.00	25.00	28.00	22.00	27.00	59.05	33.00
White clover	54.00	53.00	60.00	58.00	70.00	60.00	55.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	57.00	65.00	55.00	62.55	48.00
Crimson clover	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.50	.....	8.50	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.40	20.00
Sweet clover	10.00	11.00	14.00	10.25	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	15.00	35.80	23.00
Lespedeza	.....	25.00	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.40	28.00
Alfalfa	17.00	16.00	21.00	20.00	20.90	20.00	18.00	19.50	17.00	19.00	17.00	18.00	18.00	41.85	21.00
Grasses:															
Timothy	7.25	7.00	8.00	7.15	6.55	7.50	6.40	6.25	6.60	7.00	7.25	6.50	8.00	13.95	10.80
Redtop	14.00	14.00	15.00	14.50	15.00	15.00	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.00	15.00	17.00	18.00	20.20	14.00
Kentucky bluegrass	27.50	26.00	28.00	26.75	27.50	27.00	27.00	26.50	30.00	27.00	28.00	30.00	28.00	30.40	23.00
Orchard grass	15.00	14.00	16.00	15.00	14.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	.....	18.00	26.00	28.00
Italian rye grass	6.00	6.00	7.75	.....	.....	8.00	7.50	8.50	.....	7.00	8.75	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Perennial (English) rye grass	6.00	6.00	.....	7.00	.....	8.00	7.50	8.50	8.50	8.00	9.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	27.00	24.00	.....	.....	22.50	25.00	.....	18.00	22.00	.....	.....	36.00	24.50
Bromus inermis	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	12.50	.....	15.00	18.00	.....	18.00	29.70	23.50
Millets:															
Golden millet	4.00	4.25	4.50	3.60	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.75	2.30	1.85	2.75	.....	7.00	6.00	5.25
Common millet	3.50	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	1.75	2.25	1.75	1.60	2.50	.....	5.00	4.05	4.25
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.25	2.00	1.60	2.00	.....	.....	3.85	5.25
Hungarian millet	3.75	4.50	.....	3.60	.....	.....	3.10	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.20	6.25
Japanese millet	7.50	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.00	7.50	.....	.....	13.90	5.25
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.10	2.00	1.60	2.25	.....	.....	3.60	3.85
Sorgos ("cane"):															
Amber sorgo	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.65	1.35	2.00	.....	.....	3.35	4.25
Orange sorgo	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	2.00	1.45	2.75	.....	.....	3.60	4.00
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.65	5.50
Grain sorghums:															
Kafir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	1.90	1.85	1.25	2.25	.....	.....	3.10	3.75
Milo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	1.90	1.85	1.35	2.50	.....	.....	3.00	3.75
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	1.65	2.50	.....	.....	3.35	4.25
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.25	3.00	4.00	.....	7.00	13.85	14.50
Rape	8.00	7.50	8.00	9.00	10.00	8.00	9.00	8.50	8.50	8.00	8.25	.....	6.50	11.55	9.00
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch	11.00	10.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	.....	12.50	12.50	18.00	.....	18.25	.....	14.00	29.95	18.50
Common vetch	5.25	5.00	.....	8.00	.....	.....	6.75	9.00	.....	10.00	10.25	.....	6.00	10.10	7.50
Peas:															
Canada field peas	4.25	4.50	4.75	4.20	4.25	3.75	4.00	4.00	4.50	.....	4.00	.....	4.00	6.05	5.50
Cowpeas	.....	4.50	4.80	.....	.....	5.00	4.50	.....	4.50	5.00	.....	.....	.....	10.45	6.00
Beans:															
Soy beans	.....	3.50	4.15	.....	.....	4.30	[1] 9.00	[1] 10.00	6.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....	9.35	4.50
White field beans	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	7.00	.....	.....	8.35	7.00
Velvet beans	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25	6.00
Seed potatoes	.....	2.50	2.60	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	1.75	3.00	.....	.....	3.55	2.75
Seed grains:															
Seed corn	.....	1.65	1.65	1.35	.....	2.00	1.30	2.25	1.15	1.75	2.40	.....	3.35	3.10	2.75
Seed wheat	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.50	.....	2.25	2.15	.....	3.00	2.55	.....	2.25	3.70	2.85
Seed oats	.....	.75	.80	.85	.....	.60	.65	.70	.70	.75	1.20	.....	.90	1.30	.95
Seed barley	.....	1.40	.....	1.30	1.20	.....	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.05	.....	1.30	2.10	1.40
Seed rye	.....	.....	2.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	2.25	1.85	1.75	2.50	.....	1.70	2.40	2.00
Seed buckwheat	.....	1.60	.....	1.70	.....	1.50	1.60	1.65	1.75	1.50	.....	.....	.....	2.00	1.85

[1] Northern grown.

COMPARATIVE STOCKS, SHIPMENTS, AND PRICES OF MILLET, SORGO, AND SUDAN GRASS SEED.

[Compiled from seed shippers' reports.]

Golden Millet.

State or district.	Shippers reporting.	On hand Jan. 20.		Shipments, 1920 crop—		Total shipments of those reporting—		Average price per 100 lbs. paid growers.	
		1921	1920	To Jan. 20, 1921.	After Jan. 20, 1921.[1]	1920 crop.[1]	1919 crop.	1920 crop.	1919 crop.
	No.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		
Tennessee	10	713,445	237,500	460,500	826,000	1,286,500	1,351,399	$2.70	$5.00
Nebraska	7	20,000	46,700	11,500	47,000	58,500	58,450	1.50	2.85
Northwestern Kansas	6	307,500	15,000	.....	302,500	302,500	545,000	1.50	2.00
Northeastern Kansas	21	1,638,500	495,950	1,339,280	5,257,500	6,596,780	5,619,950	1.30	3.25
Southwestern and southeastern Kansas	9	89,000	24,450	5,500	177,500	183,000	188,950	1.25	2.80
Iowa	10	55,250	62,144	5,500	118,750	124,250	173,000	1.50	2.45
Missouri	14	235,000	102,500	213,300	578,000	791,300	533,850	1.60	2.75
Texas	22	445,240	209,995	453,240	620,000	1,073,640	1,372,380	1.70	2.45
Oklahoma	8	272,500	12,500	.....	212,500	212,500	245,000	1.60	3.00
Other States	7	54,976	13,500	69,100	149,440	218,540	232,895	.....	.....
Total	114	3,831,411	1,220,239	2,557,920	8,289,590	10,847,510	10,320,874	.....	.....

Common Millet.

The Dakotas and Minnesota	6	174,578	97,150	3,650	139,720	143,370	102,480	$1.55	$2.60
Western Nebraska	5	32,500	50,000	.....	35,000	35,000	37,500	1.40	2.60
Kansas	9	500,000	5,010	.....	600,000	600,000	798,750	1.40	2.35
Oklahoma	4	86,000	2,500	.....	116,000	116,000	225,000	1.50	2.40
Colorado	5	500,000	100,000	1,500,000	2,050,000	3,550,000	5,068,000	.....	2.10
Other States	8	84,000	1,000	60,175	93,000	153,175	57,390	.....	.....
Total	37	1,377,078	255,660	1,563,825	3,033,720	4,597,545	6,289,120	.....	.....

[1] Estimated.

STOCKS, SHIPMENTS, AND PRICES OF CERTAIN SEEDS—Continued.

Siberian Millet.

State or district.	Shippers reporting.	On hand Jan. 20.		Shipments, 1920 crop—		Total shipments of those reporting—		Average price per 100 lbs. paid growers.	
		1921	1920	To Jan. 20, 1921.	After Jan. 20, 1921.[1]	1920 crop.[1]	1919 crop.	1920 crop.	1919 crop.
	No.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		
North and South Dakota	8	145,940	126,755	750	466,695	467,445	599,302	$1.70	$2.10
Western Nebraska	2	145,000	10,550	.....	250,000	250,000	143,750	1.40	2.40
Kansas	6	15,000	44,900	.....	215,000	215,000	370,000	.....	2.40
Colorado	6	500,000	105,000	2,500,000	3,070,000	5,570,000	5,155,000	.70	2.10
Other States	7	57,950	5,500	.....	52,000	52,000	94,000	.....	.....
Total	29	863,890	292,705	2,500,750	4,053,695	6,554,445	6,362,052	.....	.....

Broom-Corn Millet.

North Dakota	6	76,761	90,000	160,950	86,720	247,670	756,730	$1.55	$1.85
South Dakota	5	32,000	4,000	.....	97,000	97,000	207,800	1.00	2.25
Colorado	12	1,131,360	84,400	4,173,000	5,670,000	9,843,000	8,970,000	.65	2.20
Other States	5	21,350	18,750	500	78,850	79,350	100,000	1.50	2.05
Total	28	1,261,471	197,150	4,334,450	5,932,570	10,267,020	10,034,530	.....	.....

Amber Sorgo.

Western Nebraska	4	.....	55,000	40,000	350,000	390,000	875,000	$1.25	$2.45
Southeastern Nebraska	5	.....	280,000	257,000	5,000	262,000	313,000	.....	2.50
Northwestern Kansas	16	343,450	120,920	40,000	340,000	380,000	1,737,420	.90	1.85
Northeastern Kansas	11	78,700	116,000	.....	101,500	101,500	436,548	1.10	1.90
Southwestern Kansas	23	79,500	687,000	320,000	2,244,000	2,564,000	6,554,000	.75	2.05
Southeastern Kansas	15	265,000	492,500	50,000	455,000	505,000	820,000	.90	2.15
Iowa	6	106,678	57,500	.....	212,000	212,000	193,000	1.45	2.50
Missouri	4	9,500	28,750	.....	70,000	70,000	111,000	1.50	2.50
Texas	12	368,000	177,500	108,000	898,000	1,006,000	621,500	1.00	2.05
Oklahoma	14	419,840	109,400	235,000	1,062,000	1,297,000	1,884,750	.95	2.10
Colorado	6	15,350	45,000	30,000	215,000	245,000	430,000	1.40	1.85
Other States, Southwestern	2	34,400	.....	34,000	66,000	100,000	61,000	1.00	.....
Other States, Southern	5	5,000	10,000	63,500	67,200	130,700	71,200	1.20	3.25
Total	123	1,725,418	2,179,570	1,177,500	6,085,700	7,263,200	14,108,418	.....	.....

Orange Sorgo.

Tennessee	10	204,180	174,800	65,000	252,280	317,280	221,350	$1.55	$2.60
Northwestern Kansas	4	2,500	18,670	.....	25,000	25,000	375,000	.....	3.00
Northeastern Kansas	2	27,500	1,000	70,000	67,500	137,500	50,000	.90	3.00
Southwestern Kansas	10	90,000	58,300	260,000	520,500	780,500	1,786,450	.80	2.15
Southeastern Kansas	10	225,500	340,000	50,000	97,500	147,500	500,000	1.30	2.05
Missouri	4	11,400	2,000	4,000	65,000	69,000	131,000	1.40	2.25
Texas	5	262,000	45,000	30,000	338,000	368,000	271,100	1.00	.....
Oklahoma	9	50,000	28,810	50,000	740,000	790,000	690,020	.75	2.00
Other States	9	28,928	30,000	6,000	44,500	50,500	107,000	1.65	2.35
Total	63	902,008	698,580	535,000	2,150,280	2,685,280	4,131,920	.....	.....

Sumac or Redtop Sorgo.

Southwestern Kansas	6	80,000	75,200	.....	450,000	450,000	201,000	$0.70	$1.95
Southeastern Kansas	4	212,000	125,000	200,000	523,000	723,000	547,000	.95	2.10
Western Texas	20	2,555,000	1,634,000	2,275,950	3,115,000	5,390,950	3,856,180	.95	2.20
Central and eastern Texas	9	767,000	52,800	287,500	1,429,000	1,716,500	585,000	1.00	2.25
Oklahoma	11	339,000	118,270	110,000	1,476,000	1,586,000	1,565,920	.80	2.20
Other States	10	47,250	90,500	20,000	56,250	76,250	261,500	.....	.....
Total	60	4,000,550	2,095,770	2,893,450	7,049,250	9,942,700	7,016,600	.....	.....

Sudan Grass.

Kansas	35	364,650	104,180	23,250	477,550	500,800	530,085	$4.00	$10.50
Texas	16	760,125	45,020	472,160	1,015,125	1,487,285	560,000	2.00	9.10
Oklahoma	7	91,500	6,000	.....	130,500	130,500	79,000	2.70	9.00
California	3	108,616	9,300	6,000	128,616	134,616	76,000	5.00	10.00
Other States	13	213,640	37,400	6,750	250,640	257,390	156,250	.....	.....
Total	74	1,538,531	201,900	508,160	2,002,431	2,510,591	1,401,335	.....	.....

[1] Estimated.

SEED SHIPMENTS SLOW.

(Concluded from front page.)

and $2.05; orange sorgo, 95¢ and $2.10; sumac sorgo, 90¢ and $2.20; and Sudan grass, $2.25 and $9.50.

The 1919 and 1920 crop shipment figures in the accompanying table do not indicate relative production so well as similar figures in the past have done because more shippers than ever before stated that growers would continue to hold their seed or would not thrash it. Hence many shippers were inclined to minimize their estimates of the quantity of seed that probably would be shipped out after Jan. 20.

The stocks held by shippers on Jan. 20 of this year were larger than those held a year ago, except in the case of amber sorgo. They were unable to obtain satisfactory bids from the large jobbers during November and December, 1920, and preferred to hold the seed rather than take a loss at that time.

The figures given in the accompanying table afford a basis for comparison of the stocks in shippers' hands, shipments, and prices of the 1919 and 1920 crops. These figures were compiled from the number of reports submitted as shown and do not represent the total stocks or shipments for any period.

Australia Fruit Exporters Suggest Standard Grades for Apples and Pears.

A meeting of Australian fruit growers and Government officials was held in Melbourne recently with a view to adopting some standardized system of grading and packing apples and pears for export to over-seas markets. It was decided that standards for packing and grading Australian apples and for sizes of pear and apple packages ought to be adopted in accordance with the following:

1. They shall be packed in three grades.

2. They shall be packed in packages of prescribed sizes.

3. The packages shall be legibly and durably branded according to the established regulations.

Pears must be graded in grades similar to apples, and each package must contain fruit of a uniform size without restriction as to size of any variety in the "choice" grade. Color standards are not required for apples. Specific details of the grades, sizes of packs and manner of branding apples and pears will be sent to any one interested upon request to the U. S. Bureau of Markets for F. W. 2121.

Tasmania, the largest fruit-shipping state of Australia, submitted a separate report in which four grades instead of three were required. This report also demanded the right to fix standards for apples and pears for overseas exportation suitable to the conditions prevailing in that State. Victoria and western Australia also offered some adverse suggestions.

The reports were submitted to the Minister of Customs, who promised that every consideration would be given to Tasmania's request for separate standards. The new regulations, if accepted, are not to be enforced before 1922.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Mar. 12.

City.	Carlots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$21.00	$20.00
Clinton, N. C.	.....	17.00
Monroe, N. C.	20.00	17.00
Wadesboro, N. C.	25.00	20.00
Anderson, S. C.	21.00	20.00
Bishopville, S. C.	.....	18.00
Camden, S. C.	22.00	18.00
Greenville, S. C.	22.50	18.00
Kershaw, S. C.	.....	20.00
Laurens, S. C.	23.00	20.00
Manning, S. C.	23.00	20.00
Newberry, S. C.	22.00	20.00
Rock Hill, S. C.	.....	18.00
St. Matthews, S. C.	19.00	16.00
Westminster, S. C.	.....	20.00
Albertville, Ala.	21.00	16.00
Enterprise, Ala.	23.00	18.00
New Orleans, La.	20.00	.....
Blytheville, Ark.	18.00	.....
Earle, Ark.	18.00	.....
Forrest City, Ark.	18.00	.....
Jonesboro, Ark.	18.00	14.00
Newport, Ark.	18.00	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark.	19.00	.....
Searcy, Ark.	19.00	.....
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	16.00
Walnut Ridge, Ark.	19.00	15.00
Alligator, Miss.	20.00	.....
Coldwater, Miss.	18.00	.....
Greenville, Miss.	20.00	.....
Greenwood, Miss.	20.00	.....
Holly Springs, Miss.	18.00	.....
Sardis, Miss.	19.00	.....
West Point, Miss.	19.00	.....
Brownsville, Tenn.	18.00	.....
Dyersburg, Tenn.	18.00	.....
Jefferson, Tex.	.....	15.00
Memphis, Tex.	18.00	15.00
Floydada, Tex.	.....	14.00
Marshall, Tex.	.....	15.00
Brownwood, Tex.	.....	16.00
Sweetwater, Tex.	.....	15.00
Belton, Tex.	.....	15.00

Hay and Feed

HAY MARKETS STRENGTHEN UNDER VERY LIGHT RECEIPTS.

Desirable Hay Still Scarce on Most Markets—Lower Grades Meet With Slow Sales.

Receipts of hay in the principal markets during the week ending Mar. 19 were lighter than those of the previous week, as indicated by the carload statement below:

Cities.	Mar. 19.	Mar. 12.	Cities.	Mar. 19.	Mar. 12.
New York	182	219	Minneapolis		
Pittsburgh	70	168	St. Paul	81	68
Cincinnati	112	187	Los Angeles	93	101
Chicago	269	227	San Francisco	54	113
Kansas City	469	412	Memphis	104	64
New Orleans	45	51	Omaha	95	85

The extremely light movement was ascribed to spring farm work and continued poor condition of country roads and resulted in firm prices and the strengthening of a number of markets, which show advances of from 50¢ to $1.50 over those of last week. Usually at this season of the year a heavy run of hay develops, but bad roads have made it impossible for farmers to haul their hay to shipping points this season.

Should receipts increase moderately, it is believed by many in the trade that present prices could not be maintained because of the near approach of the pasturage season and the generally ample supplies of feeders which in many sections are thought to be sufficient to tide them over until grass becomes available. A heavy increase in the shipping demand, therefore, is not looked for, but the city demand, which while fair remains below normal, is expected to improve.

Could Absorb Heavier Shipments.

Shipping advices are light and markets appear in fair condition to absorb heavier receipts, though not of the lower grades, which are meeting with slow sale.

Timothy.—On good receipts during the early part of the week the Chicago market quoted lower on all grades of timothy, and, while No. 1 timothy partially recovered its loss when receipts commenced to drop off, the poorer grades failed to benefit by the recovery in prices. When receipts were really burdensome the No. 2 could be bought at a discount of $6 under No. 1 compared with a difference of only $2.50 in the Minneapolis and Kansas City markets between these two grades. The latter market reports a good local demand for the better grade with buyers paying premiums to obtain it.

Indiana and Illinois shippers are quoting southeastern markets on a basis of about $29.50 delivered Savannah, but report little business in that section because of fairly good stocks, particularly of the lower grades. Clover, clover mixed, and light clover mixed appear to feel the slackened feeding demand and are dull with an easier tendency.

Alfalfa Prices Uneven.

Alfalfa.—About $5 per ton less was paid in the Kansas City market than in Cincinnati and Chicago for No. 1 alfalfa. The latter markets, while reporting increased receipts, found a ready outlet for this grade of hay in nearby feeding sections. Receipts generally were light hence receivers were able to secure slightly higher prices. South-

(Concluded on page 206, column 2.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS MAR. 19.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Shreveport.	Buffalo.	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	31.50	26.00	.....	29.50	29.50	30.00	28.00	22.50	24.00	24.00	23.00	20.00	[2]20.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	30.50	25.00	25.00	28.50	29.00	28.50	26.00	.....	22.00	23.00	22.50	18.50	18.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	29.00	24.00	24.25	27.50	27.50	26.50	.....	21.00	19.50	22.00	20.00	17.50	17.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	29.00	23.00	22.50	27.50	29.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	22.00	17.50	17.50	[2]18.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	26.50	22.00	20.50	26.50	28.50	.....	.....	.....	20.50	21.00	20.00	16.00	[2]16.75	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	24.00	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.50	20.00	20.00	16.00	[2]16.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	32.00	30.50	29.00	30.00	.....	.....	25.00	24.00	21.00	20.00	21.00	19.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	27.00	.....	25.00	23.00	21.00	19.00	18.50	.....	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	25.50	.....	.....	.....	17.00	19.00	17.00	15.00	.....	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	16.00	14.25	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	14.50	11.25	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	10.00	[2] 8.50	.....	.....
Grain hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	16.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	32.00	31.50	32.00	36.00	30.00	.....	29.00	28.50	29.50	27.50	25.00	21.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	32.50	33.00	34.00	31.00	34.00	31.00	30.00	.....	31.50	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00
Hard winter	.....	32.00	.....	36.00	.....	31.00	.....	.....	29.50	27.50	.....	.....	21.50	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	31.00	30.50	31.00	.....	32.00	.....	.....	26.00	28.50	28.50	24.00	21.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	35.00	33.00	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	32.00	30.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	28.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	32.00	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....
Rye middlings	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	27.00	.....	19.00	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	45.75	45.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.50	[2]43.30	44.00	43.50	42.00	46.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	.....	35.75	35.50	.....	.....	32.00	30.00	36.00	35.50	.....	33.50	38.00	31.00	.....	35.00
Cottonseed (36%)	34.50	33.50	33.00	35.00	29.00	31.00	28.50	34.50	33.00	31.00	32.00	35.00	.....	33.00	.....
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.75	30.00	.....	.....	.....	24.50	23.50	.....	18.50	31.00	26.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	.....	44.20	44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.43	40.30	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed (white)	30.50	30.00	30.00	.....	.....	30.00	.....	30.00	[2]29.50	26.50	24.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	41.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	39.00	34.00	23.00	31.00	[3]34.00	[3]20.00
Beet pulp	.....	35.00	33.00	40.00	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.50	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

FEED MARKET CHARACTERIZED BY LACK OF COUNTRY DEMAND.

Mild Weather Exerts Depressing Influence—Weakness in Coarse Grains Also Factor.

The feed market during the week ending Mar. 19 was featured by an almost total lack of demand from country dealers. The weaker tendency displayed in consuming sections last week made itself felt in the principal shipping markets and aided by freer offerings for April and May shipment substantial declines were registered during the last few days, particularly in wheat feeds, quotations for which were thought by the trade to be entirely disproportionate to those asked for other feedstuffs.

Reports from several sections indicate reduced barn feeding and the turning out of fresh cows to pasture which facts coupled with the weakness in coarse grains and lack of support made necessary the lowering of prices. Stocks of feedstuffs appear adequate but spring-like weather conditions resulting in early pastures, considerably earlier than during recent seasons, was mainly responsible for the depression.

Heavy Buying Not Expected.

The trend of the feed market for the next 30 days, usually a good time of the year for quick shipment feeds, will very likely follow closely the action of the wheat and coarse grain markets, but in view of the many adverse conditions no heavy buying movement is expected by the trade.

Wheat Mill Feeds.—Bran and middlings declined about $2 per ton during the last 3 days of the week in the Minneapolis market and all western markets quoted lower prices. Unless there is a decided change in the general feeling still lower prices are expected by the trade, because stocks are ample, and, with pastures in all sections showing considerable improvement, few dealers show an inclination to stock up. Red dog and flour middlings are weak and in poor demand. Heavy unloadings of standard middlings out of bonded warehouses took place in Richmond resulting in a break of $2 to $2.50 per ton.

Fertilizer Trade Disappoints.

Cottonseed Meal and Cake.—The fertilizer trade is disappointing because southern farmers are unable to finance purchases. Stocks in feeding sections and at mills are ample. Prices in all markets were from 50¢ to $1 lower, the decline being greatest in the higher-protein meals. Hulls also were lower, due to light feeding in the South, where spring conditions are reported far advanced over last year. Export business while improved through recently inaugurated lower freight rates to United Kingdom ports is not equal to that of last year. Transit 43% cottonseed meal sold as low as $32.50 in the Chicago market. Many buyers are depending on transit shipments to supply their requirements because these are frequently quoted at a discount under shipping prices. Mixed-feed dealers and speculators are not buying heavily in spite of the much-discussed movement to reduce the cotton acreage. Feeding demand is below normal.

Linseed Meal and Cake.—The demand for linseed meal was fairly good, but only for

(Concluded on page 206, column 1.)

Grain

DEMAND FOR CASH WHEAT DRAWS UPON ELEVATOR STOCKS.

Visible Supply Now Placed at 24,600,000 Bushels—Export Sales Large During Week.

Throughout the week ending Mar. 21 sentiment in the markets was generally bearish and the price trend was lower. On only two days of the week under review, Tuesday and Wednesday, was there an advance that held to the close of the market, and those advances were credited to buying by the shorts. Liquidation of long wheat and corn was reported as a factor in the Chicago market, and it was said that "the country" was long, while the professionals were on the selling side. Monday, Mar. 21, started with a bulge of 4¢ to 6¢ in the different markets, but the close was weak and lower everywhere but in Winnipeg.

For the week ending Mar. 21, futures were 2½¢ to 4½¢ lower in the different markets, as follows: Chicago: May wheat, 4½¢ lower closing at $1.42, and May corn 2½¢ lower at 65⅞¢; Minneapolis: May wheat, 3⅜¢ lower at $1.35⅝; Kansas City: 4¢ lower at $1.35¾¢; Winnipeg: 2⅜¢ lower at $1.76.

Cash Wheat Demand Good.

Demand for cash wheat, coming from mills and exporters, exceeded the supply all the week and prices did not decline so much as the May future. Daily receipts at terminal markets were not sufficient to meet the demand, and elevator stocks were drawn upon. The visible supply decreased 1,800,000 bus. for the week, leaving the total 24,600,000 bus. compared with 47,067,000 a year ago.

Export sales of wheat for the week were heavy for this time of the year. For the week ending Mar. 19, sales reported amounted to over 6,000,000 bus. and on Mar. 21 sales of 3,400,000 bus. were reported.

Premiums on cash wheat over the May future in Chicago gained 3¢ on No. 2 Red Winter wheat and 1½¢ to 2½¢ on Hard Winter. On Mar. 21 No. 2 Red sold at 20½¢ to 22½¢ over May and No. 2 Hard at 11¢ to 14¢ over May.

New Crop Holds Attention.

Notwithstanding the strength of the cash wheat situation, sentiment in the speculative element of the Board of Trade was very bearish. The old crop no longer interests the speculators; they are looking forward to the new crop. Speculators are making a distinct segregation of the old and the new crops with one exception. They are calculating on a great rush of Canadian wheat to the United States on the opening of navigation on the lakes on May 1. Canada has a surplus of 45,000,000 bus. of wheat, most of it "in the show window," and this wheat is having a depressing effect on the May future. Imports of Canadian wheat in January by rail to Minneapolis and Duluth were 3,465,000 bus.; in February 3,400,000; and in the first two weeks of March 1,100,000.

Corn was just the opposite of wheat during the week as regards supply and demand. The supply was in excess of the demand and the visible supply increased 2,870,000 bus. for the week, making the total 29,840,000 against 10,060,000 a year ago. Cash prices in Chicago showed little change compared with the May. On Mar. 21, No. 3 Mixed corn sold at 6¢ to 6½¢ over May and No. 3 Yellow at 5½¢ to 6½¢ over May.

Clearances of export shipments of wheat at all United States and Canadian ports for the week, according to Bradstreet, were 5,985,000 bus. and in the previous week 6,358,000. Since July 1 clearances of wheat have amounted to 323,041,000 bus. compared with 205,230,000 in the same period last year.

Trading was started in September corn and oats on the Chicago Board of Trade on Mar. 17. Trading will be stated in July wheat on Monday, Mar. 28. The July future represents the new winter wheat crop, and trading will mostly be based on conditions touching the growing crop and indications of export business during the latter part of the summer.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, Mar. 18.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 3	158½	148⅜	150	.....	150	149⅜
	No. 4	152½	148	145⅜	.....	148½	.....
Hard Winter	No. 2	164	156½	158	159⅜	158½	158½
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	173	168	162	172	172	170
	No. 2	160	162	158	164	164	165
	No. 3	156	150	148	156	160	156
	No. 4	145	139	137	142	145	147
North'n Spring	No. 1	.....	161	156	.....	176	.....
	No. 2	158	.....	.....	.....	170	158
	No. 3	.....	143	.....	.....	152	167
	No. 4	.....	139	130	.....	.....	136
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 2	163⅜	160	.....	165⅜	.....	.....
	No. 3	165	156⅞	160	164⅜	.....	161⅜
	No. 4	.....	155	155	.....	.....	159
Hard Winter	No. 1	157½	152⅜	152⅜	159⅜	158⅜	158⅜
	No. 2	155⅜	152	151	156⅜	156	151½
	No. 3	153⅜	147½	150⅜	154⅜	154	150⅜
	No. 4	153	143⅜	148	150	151	146⅜
Red Winter	No. 1	.....	165	165	.....	.....	157
	No. 2	170	.....	165	165	162	153½
	No. 3	.....	.....	150	.....	158	150⅜
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	174	167½	168⅜	167	166	164
	No. 2	173	165	165	166	166	163
	No. 3	169	159	161	160	157	....

CORN.

Chicago.							
White	No. 3	63½	62⅜	63	63½	63¾	62
	No. 4	61	60⅜	60⅞	61¼	61	60¼
Yellow	No. 2	.....	66¼	66	67⅛	673	68
	No. 3	63	62⅜	62⅜	63⅜	63⅜	62⅜
	No. 4	61	60⅛	60⅜	61⅜	61¼	60⅜
Mixed	No. 2	66½	65	65	.....	.....	.....
	No. 3	63	62½	62¼	63	62⅜	62
	No. 4	61	60⅜	60¼	61¼	61¼	60
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 3	56	53	54½	56¼	.....	54
	No. 4	52	52½	52⅜	53½	53	52⅜
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	61	60⅜	60	61	61	59⅜
	No. 3	58⅜	58⅜	58½	58½	58⅜	57½
	No. 4	57½	.....	56⅞	.....	56½	....
Yellow	No. 2	.....	60	59	59⅜	58⅜	....
	No. 3	57⅜	57⅜	57⅛	58	58	56⅜
	No. 4	56⅜	.....	56⅛	57	56	55⅜
Mixed	No. 2	59⅜	59⅜	58½	59	59⅜	57⅜
	No. 3	57⅜	57	56⅜	57	57	56
	No. 4	56⅜	56	56	56	56	....
St. Louis.							
White	No. 2	65⅜	64⅜	65	.....	.....	66⅜
	No. 3	63⅜	62⅜	63	64	64⅜	64
	No. 4	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	.....	62⅜	62⅜
Yellow	No. 2	66	.....	66	.....	.....	66
	No. 3	64	62⅜	63	64⅜	64⅜	64
	No. 4	61⅜	60⅜	61⅜	62	62	63

OATS.

Chicago.							
White	No. 1	44	43	43	43⅛	43⅛	42⅜
	No. 2	43⅜	42⅛	42⅜	43⅜	43⅞	42⅜
	No. 3	42⅜	41	41	42	41⅜	40⅜
	No. 4	41⅜	40⅜	40⅛	40	.....	40⅛
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 3	38⅛	38	37⅛	38½	38⅜	37⅜
	No. 4	37⅜	37	36⅜	38	38⅛	36⅜
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	43	41⅞	41⅞	42⅛	42	41⅛
	No. 3	42⅛	41⅛	.....	42⅛	42	40⅜
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	.....	.....	44	45	44	43⅛
	No. 2	43⅜	43⅛	44	44	44	43⅛
	No. 3	44⅛	43	43	43⅛	43⅛	43
	No. 4	42⅛	43	42	42⅜	42¼	....

RYE.

Chicago.							
No. 2		.....	.....	140½	.....	.....	140½
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	138	137	136	139	140	141

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.							
Wheat	Mar.	159	155⅜	155⅜	159	157	157
	May	150⅜	146¼	145⅜	151½	148	148
Corn	May	69⅛	68	69	69⅜	68⅛	68⅜
	July	71⅛	70⅜	71⅜	71⅜	70⅜	70⅛
Oats	May	42⅞	42¼	42⅜	43⅛	42⅛	42⅜
	July	44⅜	43⅜	43⅞	44⅛	43⅜	43⅜
Kansas City.							
Wheat	Mar.	147⅜	143⅛	146⅜	150⅛	148⅜	145⅜
	May	144⅜	139⅜	142⅛	145⅞	141⅜	139
Corn	May	62⅛	61⅜	62¼	62⅜	61⅜	60⅜
	July	65⅜	64⅜	65⅛	65⅜	64⅛	63⅜
Oats	May	42⅛	41⅜	42	42⅜	41⅜	41

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American Grades only. Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Mar. 19:					
Atlantic ports[1]	599	2,710	.....	169	313
Gulf ports[2]	1,611	720	15	.....	113
Pacific ports[3]	56	.....	.....	47	.....
Total	2,266	3,430	15	216	426
Previous week	2,808	2,307	.....	544	333
Total, July 1, 1920, to Mar. 19, 1921	202,451	21,747	2,564	17,438	29,492

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

WHEAT CONSUMPTION IN FRANCE.

(Concluded from front page).

000,000 bus., which shows at a glance how France must have suffered because of the lack of bread that year.

In 1918 the wheat crop was 180,000,000 bus., and imports were 80,000,000, a total of 260,000,000, or some 80,000,000 under normal prewar bread and seed requirements. In 1919 the crop was the same, and the imports were 87,000,000 bus. Imports during the war and since have of course been for home consumption. Practically no flour has been exported.

The 1920 harvest gave the first indication of agricultural reconstruction. The provisional official estimate, which has not yet been corrected, was 230,000,000 bus., or 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 under the crops of 1911, 1912 and 1913. The area harvested in 1920 was officially given as 11,400,000 acres. This is approximately 4,000,000 acres below the average prewar area.

Imports of wheat and flour in the first four months of the crop season following the 1920 harvest, Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, amounted to 37,000,000 bus., while total exports, all flour, were equivalent to only 500,000 bus. of wheat. With this amount imported in the first four months, it is reasonable to expect that total imports for the season will amount to 80,000,000 bus. This amount added to the crop of 230,000,000 will bring the total supply for the year up to 310,000,000 bus. As 340,000,000 bus. may be taken as a full prewar total for bread and seed, it appears that France is again close to normal bread rations, which were 7.9 bus. of wheat per capita. Indeed, if the reduced population is taken into account, several million bushels less wheat is now required than before the war. The increase in population

and production by the addition of Alsace-Lorraine is a matter for future consideration.

Heavy Imports of Rye.

Rye imports into France from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, 1920, were remarkably large. They were 6,800,000 bus., as given by an English statistician, compared with only 85,000 in the same period of 1919. Only in an occasional year have rye imports been important.

The official estimate for the 1921 wheat harvest is 12,100,000 acres, an increase of 700,000 over last year's. This still leaves France 3,300,000 acres below the prewar average.

Crop conditions are reported as favorable in France this year, which gives reasonable assurance of an average yield, which is 20 bus. per acre, and indicates a crop of 280,000,000 bus. for the country, not including Alsace-Lorraine.

The following table shows the decline in the wheat crop in France as a result of the war, and the gradual recovery that is taking place; 1914 was a short crop, and part of it was lost by the invasion, although it is not known whether this was deducted from the total:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1921	[1] 240,000,000	1915	255,000,000
1920	[2] 230,000,000	1914	280,000,000
1919	180,000,000	1913	322,000,000
1918	180,000,000	1912	333,000,000
1917	145,000,000	1911	320,000,000
1916	215,000,000		

[1] Estimated. [2] Not final.

It appears from the acreage and crop statistics that France is well along on the road to agricultural recovery, while the import figures in conjunction tell that the country is already back to the normal bread ration.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 204.)

immediate shipment, for which brokers have been temporarily asking a premium. This premium is in a sense fictitious, because it is largely based on the advance in the price of cake, which was caused by export buying. This condition was particularly noticeable in the Northeast. Cincinnati and Toledo report an easier tendency especially for future shipment and a slowing up of the demand. Stocks of the lower grades are adequate, but of the 34% meal not so good. April and May shipments are generally quoted $1 to $1.50 under prevailing prices for immediate shipment. The output of mills is not heavy at present because of the poor oil demand.

Gluten Feed.—Manufacturers report the gluten feed situation as unchanged from last week. The demand was only fair. Prices held firm. Gluten meal averaging over 43% protein and fat is quoted at about $3 per ton over the price of gluten feed. Orders may be booked at prevailing prices or those in effect on date of shipment. Prompt shipment is difficult to obtain in some sections, but offerings for shipment within 30 days, shippers' option, are good.

Hominy Feed Prices Unchanged.

Hominy Feed.—Hominy feed prices are practically unchanged, though slightly easier in a few sections. Business is of small proportions and only of a hand-to-mouth character. Inquiry is only for immediate shipment with the trend toward lower prices. Offerings by mills are expected to be small, as several mills are not operating and there are no burdensome supplies. Buffalo jobbers are well supplied and make offerings at concessions.

Alfalfa Meal.—There was a decline of about 50¢ to $1 per ton in most of the markets and the demand was fair at the reduction. A notable exception was the Chicago market, where prices show a slight increase, due not so much to an improved demand as to higher hay prices. Many mills are reported as shutting down for the remainder of the season because operation at prevailing prices means a loss and no material improvement in production is looked for.

Beet Pulp.—Constantly accruing charges on stored stocks caused pressure of offerings. It was difficult at times to determine ruling prices, as several dealers appeared anxious to dispose of their holdings. Prices differed as much as $2 per ton in the same market on the same day. Warehouses report substantial holdings. The demand was spotted, good in a few sections, poor in others.

Domestic Sales of Cottonseed Feeds Exceed Those of Last Season.

The preliminary report on cottonseed products issued by the Bureau of the Census on Mar. 16 for the seven months' period ending Feb. 28 gives the following comparative figures:

Cottonseed.

	1920	1921
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Received at mills: 7 months ending Feb. 28..	3,718,011	3,452,813
Crushed: 7 months ending Feb. 28..	3,387,616	3,066,377
On hand at mills: February 28..	354,120	416,520

Cottonseed Meal and Cake.

	1919	1920	1921
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
On hand: Aug. 1..	44,548	133,475	
Feb. 28..		285,050	212,418
Produced: 7 months ending Feb. 28..		1,538,828	1,347,846
Shipped out: 7 months ending Feb. 28..		1,298,326	1,268,903
Exported: 7 months ending Feb. 28..		210,176	135,934

It will be noted that while approximately 30,000 tons less were shipped out by mills than during last season there was a decrease of about 75,000 tons in exports, indicating either heavier consumption or heavier stocks in farmers' or dealers' hands, presumably the latter, than the previous season.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF HAY MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 204.)

eastern feeding sections, usually a good outlet, show little interest as financial conditions are keeping the demand down to a minimum. Omaha reports moderate arrivals and good quality alfalfa selling readily. A light movement of first cutting alfalfa is reported from Texas and a few other sections.

Prairie.—The receipts of prairie hay in the Omaha market were more than twice what they were last week. All offerings were well taken at firm prices. In Chicago good southwest prairie continues to be in demand, but interest in South Dakota prairie has disappeared and late arrivals of this hay were difficult to place indicating that prices will be lower if receipts become heavier next week. The demand in Minneapolis is mostly a local proposition and was fully equal to the receipts resulting in an advance of from 50¢ to $1 for the better grades.

Straw.—Packing hay and straw are in active demand in Chicago at unchanged prices. Baltimore reports only limited spot offerings at firm prices. Quoted prices are: Wheat straw—$9 Oklahoma City, $8 Omaha, $14.50 Baltimore, $15 Pittsburgh, $8 Cincinnati, $12.50 Chicago, $7.50 Minneapolis, $15 Richmond; oat straw—$10 Oklahoma City, $9 Omaha, $18.50 Baltimore, $15 Pittsburgh, $15 Cincinnati, $14.50 Chicago, $8.50 Minneapolis, $6.50 Kansas City; rye straw—$19.50 New York, $17 Baltimore, $15.50 Pittsburgh, $8 Cincinnati, $13.50 Chicago, $8.50 Minneapolis.

REVIEW OF EGG MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 197.)

this purpose. Difficulty in obtaining loans and the fact that lower prices are expected is causing dealers to hesitate. The bulk of the eggs in storage are those which were stored on shippers' account, to relieve a financial strain, or to prevent a loss. Reports indicate more activity at country points.

The white egg market at New York the past week was very unsettled but not so weak as the other grades. Prices declined somewhat in sympathy with the other market but shippers and receivers showed more disposition to store than to take a loss.

The price of fresh gathered firsts at New York dropped from a range of 31½¢ to 34¢ on Mar. 12 to 29¢ to 31¢ on Mar. 19 and at Chicago from 30½¢ to 31½¢ on Mar. 12 to 24¢ to 24½¢ on Mar. 19. Markets at the close were weak and unsettled. Receipts in the four eastern markets for the week amounted to 427,122 cases, an increase of 16,531 cases over the previous week.

Storage Stocks Larger Than in 1920.

The monthly cold storage report of the Bureau appearing in this issue of THE MARKET REPORTER shows that on Mar. 1 total holdings were 36,000 cases. On the same date holdings in the four eastern markets were 7,161 cases. On Mar. 1, 1920, holdings in the four markets were approximately the same as this year. But during March last year there were further reductions and by Mar. 19, 1920, holdings were down to less than 4,000 cases. This year, however, there has been a steady increase since the first of the month, and on Mar. 19 holdings in the four markets totaled 253,259 cases, an increase during the month of 246,000 cases. The monthly report for the entire country as of Apr. 1 may therefore be expected to show a large increase in holdings.

England Chief Market for American Peanut Oil During 1920.

The United States exported 1,425,225 lbs. of peanut oil during the calendar year 1920. England furnished the chief market, having purchased 564,424 lbs. France purchased 433,688 lbs; Norway, 202,958 lbs.; Sweden, 96,407 lbs.; Canada, 75,489 lbs.; Cuba, 15,094 lbs.; and Colombia, 10,010 lbs. The remaining 27,155 lbs. were sent in small lots to countries all over the world.

Cotton

AVERAGE MIDDLING PRICE CHANGES SLIGHTLY DURING WEEK.

Closes at 11.05 Cents on March 19—Futures Show Small Advance—Spot Sales Increase.

Prices for both spots and futures during the week ending Mar. 19 witnessed slight changes. The average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 11.05¢ per lb. on Mar. 19, as compared with 11.01¢ at the close of the previous week and 41.02¢ for the corresponding day in 1920. The price of 11.05¢ is 4 points higher than the low level of the season of 11.01¢ touched on Mar. 12.

During the week March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 22 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 18 points. March future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 7.61 d. per lb. on Mar. 18, as compared with 7.23 d. the previous week and 26.97 d. for the corresponding day on 1920.

Spot sales increased slightly during the week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 62,158 bales compared with 48,360 bales the previous week and 57,187 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Reports indicate further price reductions in certain cotton fabrics with no apparent revival of interest on the part of buyers.

Report of Cotton Ginned.

The Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, issued on Mar. 21 its preliminary final report on the cotton ginned of the crop of 1920–21, which amounted to 13,365,754 bales of 500 lbs.

The statistics in the report for the 1920–21 crop are subject to slight corrections. Included in the figures are 91,965 bales of American-Egyptian, and 1,725 Sea Island bales.

American Cotton Crops.

	Bales.[1]		Bales.[1]
1919–20	11, 420, 763	1914–15	16, 134, 930
1918–19	12, 040, 532	1913–14	14, 156, 186
1917–18	11, 302, 375	1912–13	13, 703, 421
1916–17	11, 449, 930	1911–12	15, 692, 701
1915–16	11, 191, 820	1910–11	11, 608, 616

[1] Bales of 500 lbs. each.

Closing Future Prices for Mar. 19 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
March	11. 32	40. 35	25. 90	10. 96	39. 00	25. 25
May	11. 72	37. 87	24. 72	11. 28	37. 52	24. 10
July	12. 16	35. 10	22. 84	11. 64	34. 96	22. 70
October	12. 65	32. 11	21. 12	12. 16	31. 87	20. 20

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Mar. 18.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts	4, 642, 579	5, 705, 259
Port stocks	1, 389, 574	1, 325, 853
Interior receipts	5, 593, 376	5, 916, 228
Interior stocks	1, 697, 139	1, 222, 258
Into sight	8, 189, 273	9, 601, 413
Northern spinners' takings	1, 260, 146	2, 200, 049
Southern spinners' takings	2, 183, 711	3, 006, 495
World's visible supply of American cotton	4, 579, 469	4, 610, 910

Exports for the week ending Mar. 18 amounted to 101,320 bales compared with 86,949 bales the previous week and 119,498 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to Mar. 18 amounted to 3,607,315 bales compared with 4,855,607 bales in 1919–20.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Mar. 18.

	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	Bales.
Great Britain	1, 213, 471	2, 505, 945
France	420, 180	462, 346
Germany	735, 180	272, 602
Italy	373, 960	345, 921
Japan and China	266, 245	582, 511
Other countries	592, 279	686, 282
Total	3, 607, 315	4, 855, 607

Stocks of American Cotton Mar. 18.

	1921	1920	1919	1918
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Liverpool	635, 000	834, 000	310, 000	281, 000
Manchester	81, 000	135, 000	55, 000	26, 000
Continent	497, 000	511, 000	340, 000	140, 000

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on Mar. 18, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
	Bales.	Bales.
Middling Fair		2
Strict Good Middling	68	41
Good Middling	2, 027	255
Strict Middling	13, 726	3, 493
Middling	43, 684	8, 064
Strict Low Middling	37, 380	8, 944
Low Middling	8, 132	2, 319
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3, 501	1, 580
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2, 541	1, 515
Good Middling Yellow Stained	32	3
Total	111, 091	26, 216

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Mar. 18, at the port of New York were 127,967 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 50,144 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 410,757 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 376,616 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton is reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

New Orleans: Cents.
- Middling, California, 1⅛ ins. 12½
- Middling to Strict Middling, California, 1⅛ ins. 12⅜
- Strict Middling, 1⅜ to 1½ ins. 19
- Middling to Strict Middling, California, 1⅛ ins. 12⅝
- Strict Low Middling to Middling, California, 1⅛ to 1⅜ ins. 13¾
- Middling to Strict Middling, California, full 1⅛ ins. 13½
- Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins. 11⅜
- Strict Low Middling to Middling, full, 1⅛ ins. 11¼
- Low Middling, 1⅛ to 1⅛ ins. 9

Memphis:
- Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins. 20
- Strict Low Middling, gray, 1⅛ ins. 13
- Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins. 16
- Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins. 12½

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 11¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11½¢ per lb. at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
	Points.	Points.
1⅛ ins.	100	Even.
1⅛ ins.	300	250
1⅜ ins.	600	500
1¼ ins.	800	750

Stocks of Egyptian Cotton at Alexandria, Egypt, on Mar. 18.

	Bales.		Bales.
1921	233, 000	1919	405, 000
1920	144, 000	1918	330, 000

Valencia, Spain, Important Source of Fruits and Nuts.

Valencia, Spain, exported 315,337 lbs. of figs to the United States during 1920, compared with 682,388 lbs. during 1919, according to the American consul at that station. Exports of raisins from Valencia to the United States during 1920 amounted to 1,799,303 lbs. compared with 95,200 lbs. during 1919. Exports of shelled almonds amounted to 132,285 lbs. compared with 361,852 lbs. during 1919. Valencia also shipped 27,550 lbs. of unshelled almonds and 16,500 lbs. of unshelled peanuts to the United States during 1920.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Mar. 19 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Mar. 19, in each of the markets as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White standards:	On.[1]	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	300	250	225	300	250	300	400	275	475	250	303
Strict Good Middling	250	200	175	275	200	250	300	225	375	225	248
Good Middling	200	150	125	200	150	200	200	150	275	175	183
Strict Middling	100	75	75	100	100	100	100	75	100	75	90
Middling	11. 25	10. 75	11. 25	10. 50	11. 50	11. 50	10. 75	10. 70	11. 25	11. 00	11. 05
	Off.[1]	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	125	150	100	150	150	150	150	125	125	125	135
Low Middling	300	300	200	300	250	300	300	250	250	275	273
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	400	400	300	400	450	425	400	350	350	350	383
Good Ordinary [2]	500	500	400	500	550	525	500	450	450	450	483
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	50	100	50	50	50	50	150	100	50	75
Strict Middling	175	150	175	150	150	150	150	225	200	150	168
Middling [2]	300	250	300	250	200	275	250	300	300	300	273
Strict Low Middling [2]	450	350	450	350	350	400	400	425	400	425	400
Low Middling [2]	550	450	550	450	450	550	575	550	550	475	515
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	250	225	250	225	150	250	200	250	250	250	230
Strict Middling [2]	350	325	350	325	250	350	300	325	350	350	328
Middling [2]	500	500	450	450	300	475	400	400	450	425	435
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	325	300	300	275	150	300	300	350	350	325	298
Strict Middling [2]	425	400	400	375	250	400	375	425	450	425	393
Middling [2]	525	500	500	500	300	525	500	500	550	500	490
Sales for week, bales	1, 650	832	921	234	8, 200	2, 179	23, 055	17, 414	3, 850	3, 823	[3]62, 158

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "*On*" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "*Off*" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Foreign Markets

CANARY ISLAND ONION SEED SOLD MOSTLY TO UNITED STATES.

Onion Growing in Spain Important Branch of That Nation's Agricultural Activities.

While onions are produced to some extent in nearly all sections of Spain, the important centers of production are Valencia and the Canary Islands, reports the American consul at Barcelona. The Province of Valencia produces most of the onions and the Canary Islands most of the onion seed. Considerable quantities of onions are also grown in the vicinity of Malaga, especially in the valley of Granada, but these are, for the most part, used for local consumption and for shipment to Melilla and Spanish Morocco.

The Canary Islands furnish by far the greatest amount of onion seed not only for Spain but also for export to foreign countries, especially the United States, which usually purchases from 80% to 90% of the entire crop. Declared exports of onion seed from the Canary Islands to the United States during the year 1920 (including a few small shipments to Porto Rico) amounted to 63,014 lbs., valued at $103,360, the average value per lb. being $1.63.

Valencia Important Export Market.

During the five seasons ending May, 1920, exports of onions from Valencia averaged approximately 4,741,000 bus. per annum, the largest quantity having been exported during the 1916–17 season, when 6,588,000 bus. were exported. Exports of onions during the 1919–20 season ended about May 31, 1920, amounted to 5,665,000 bus. compared with 2,220,000 bus. during the previous season. Nearly 1,600,000 bus. of this amount were shipped to the United States and practically all of the rest to British ports.

The estimated quantity of onions available for export from the 1921 crop in Valencia will be approximately 3,000,000 cases or 7,000,000 bus. Up to Jan. 29, 1921, shipments of onions for the present 1920–21 season amounted to 4,549,517 bus. compared with 4,541,440 bus. during the same period of the 1919–20 season. The quantity received by the United States during that period was only 643,200 bus. compared with 1,241,440 bus. during the corresponding period of last season. This decrease is thought to be due to the volume of the onion crop in the United States. Onion shippers have experienced considerable loss in all markets during the 1919-20 and the present season.

The following table shows shipments of onions to all countries during the last four seasons, in cases of 132 lbs. (about 2½ bus.) and in crates of 485 lbs. (about 8½ bus.):

	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20
	Cases.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
United States...	176, 931	304, 285	.....	319, 399
Great Britain...	2, 072, 710	828, 129	815, 966	1, 732, 684
France.....	148, 809	483, 475	104, 000	.....
All others.....	11, 235	15, 834	37, 127	15, 616
Total cases.	2, 409, 685	1, 631, 723	957, 093	2, 087, 699
	Crates.	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*
United States...	1, 312, 939	1, 102, 024	15, 450	1, 087, 929
All others.....	22, 280	10, 005	.....	13, 580
Total crates ..	1, 335, 219	1, 112, 029	15, 450	1, 101, 509

Sweden Places Duty on Fresh Fruits Imported From August to February.

The recent action of the Swedish Pomological Society in advocating a duty of about 4¢ per lb. (8¢ per kilogram) on all fresh fruits imported into the country during the period from Aug. 1 to Jan. 31 each year is of far-reaching importance to the fruit-growing associations and exporters of the United States. It is proposed to admit fresh fruits at other times free of duty.

To what extent American fruit exporters would be affected by the imposition of such a duty is manifest by the fact that in 1918 Sweden imported 2,148,771 lbs. of fruit from the United States. Sweden's importation of fresh fruit from all countries in 1919 amounted to 40,620,800 lbs. and in 1920 to 46,442,000 lbs.

BELGIAN VEGETABLE OIL OUTPUT HALF OF PREWAR TIMES.

Industry Not Yet Recovered—Margarine Output, However, Shows Tremendous Increase.

The four years of war had a disastrous effect on the vegetable oil industry of Belgium, according to the American consul at Antwerp. During the German occupation the majority of the factories engaged in crushing seeds for the production of oil were idle. In many cases the machinery was carried away and about one-fourth of the plants, being located in the war zone, were completely destroyed. When the armistice came and producers regained control of their plants, tremendous difficulties had to be overcome. The great scarcity of capital needed for reconstruction, the high prices of raw materials, foreign competition, and the fluctuation of selling prices have been great handicaps. The majority of factories did not commence work until the middle of July, 1919. Although a few factories recently have doubled production, it can safely be said that the Belgian vegetable oil industry is producing less than 50% of its prewar average.

Margarine Consumption Much Heavier.

The margarine industry, however, including cooking oils and fats, has increased production to more than double the prewar figures. It is estimated that Belgium consumed 1,000 tons of margarine a month in 1913, while at present the consumption is 2,500 tons a month. Belgium imported only 7 tons of this product in 1913 and 2,000 tons in 1920. The exports were 374 tons in 1913 and 4,000 tons in 1920. The estimated annual margarine production is 30,000 tons. The majority of the plants engaged in the manufacture of margarine work 24 hours a day, in shifts of 8 hours each. Other oil mills run from 8 to 10 hours a day, though some work double shifts of 10 hours each.

With the exception of the margarine industry, the vegetable oil industry of Belgium can not look forward to a very bright future. The tremendous falling off of home consumption and foreign competition have closed the majority of home markets as well as foreign markets.

A list of the principal factories treating vegetable oil seeds and a list of importers and exporters of vegetable oil seeds in Belgium will be sent to any one upon request to the U. S. Bureau of Markets. Ask for No. 24908.

NEW ZEALAND CREAMERIES TURN FROM CHEESE TO BUTTER.

Government Butter Contract Prices, Which Expire on March 31, Have Lent Encouragement.

Twenty-five New Zealand creameries have turned wholly or in part to the manufacture of butter in preference to cheese, and a considerable reduction in cheese production this season is expected. The explanation offered in the New Zealand Dairyman is that "the fascination of producing butter with no limit as to the quantity exported is proving irresistible to concerns who can turn milk into butter or cheese at will." Any decrease in the cheese production of New Zealand would naturally tend to strengthen the world's cheese markets.

Butter Producers Given Subsidy.

The British Government has a contract with New Zealand for the entire exportable surplus of butter produced in that Dominion. That this contract is at present favorable to butter production is evidenced by the action of the New Zealand butter committee in asking for a subsidy on butter. The Dominion Government has fixed a maximum retail price of 2s. 3d. (about 43¢) per lb. for butter. In order to recompense the producers for the difference between the local controlled price and the British contract price, which is 2s. 6d. (about 47¢), the Government has guaranteed producers a subsidy of 3d. (about 4¢) for every pound sold in the Dominion.

According to the American consul at Auckland, conditions in the cheese industry in New Zealand are not so promising since the price of cheese has declined and it is expected that more milk will be turned over to the butter factories. Just what may happen after the contract with Great Britain terminates on March 31 is an interesting speculation. Since England normally consumes more than half of the exportable surplus of the great butter and cheese producing countries of the world some producers are inclined to believe that the expiration of the butter contract with England will act as an incentive to increased cheese production.

Spain Ranks Second Among European Countries in Production of Corn.

Spain, compared with the other countries of Europe, both western and central, ranks second in the production of barley, corn, and rice; third in wheat, rye, and grapes; fifth in potatoes; seventh in sugar; and ninth in oats, reports the American commercial attaché at Madrid. More than half of the agricultural wealth of Spain consists in cereals and wine.

Where Our Imported Eggs Come From.

The United States imported 1,708,701 doz. eggs, valued at $617,909, during the year 1920. China was the chief source of supply 846,863 doz. coming from there. Canada furnished 276,392 doz.; Hongkong, 269,567 doz.; Australia, 209,718 doz.; Japan, 84,755 doz.; and Argentina, 21,000 doz.

During the same year the United States imported 29,022,577 lbs. of dried and frozen eggs, valued at $7,233,614. China furnished 25,646,791 lbs. of this product. England sent us 2,378,752 lbs.; Norway, 340,000 lbs.; Canada, 311,052 lbs.; and Japan, 131,475 lbs.

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